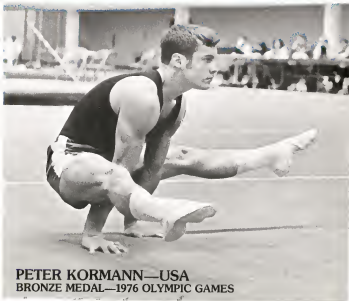


UNITED STATES GYMNASTIC FEDERATION

USGF NEWS



AUGUST 1976



PETER KORMANN—USA
BRONZE MEDAL—1976 OLYMPIC GAMES

EDITORIAL:



The Games of the XXIInd Olympiad are now history. Montreal and the world will remember them for many and varied reasons. Taiwan will remember them with sadness, Peter Karasann and American gymnastics will remember her medal-winning performance with great pleasure and warm feelings for her personal accomplishment. Our teams performed well in the compulsorys and were, in my opinion, scored quite low. Then in the optionals it appeared that both men's and women's teams had problems in putting it all together and we were out of the running for the hoped-for team positions we desired. There were many great performances, and we might well have had Tom Sauter in the high bar finals, Kurt Thomas in the pommel horse finals and Bart Conner in the parallel bar finals. Low compulsory scores made their choices almost non-existent, yet if one compared their compulsory routines to many others scoring .5 higher it would be hard to justify.

Kim Zmeskal led the women and the balance beam proved the downfall for their team effort. After a great and exciting start on the bars it appeared the crowd was for them and they were on their way to picking up some points and moving up the team ladder, only to meet to the beam and successive falls. That is the way of any sport and all we can add is that a great team did not have the chance to show it's real strengths as a team due to the beam and to some degree the vault. It was not their day as a team.

The USGF had a number of trips scheduled for just after the Olympic Games, and it was evidently not time for those trips either. The People's Republic of China excursion scheduled for late July was postponed due to the earthquakes that rocked that nation for a period of weeks. New Zealand is having some internal and political problems (within the sports world) and that trip as well was postponed and even the brief trip to South Africa could not be made as scheduled. The Romanian Teams with high-scoring Media Compani were to come to the USA in October and November and that has been postponed now until early 1977. It must be time for a post-Olympic rest period for all these events.

The USGF CONGRESS is set for the beautiful Fairmont Hotel, in downtown Dallas, Texas on November the 19-20-21st. Registration forms for the USGF and the hotel are included with this issue of the USGF NEWS. Plan now on attending and being a part of the 1976-77 program. In 1978 the World Gymnastics Championships are set for FRANCE. That appears to be the next really big international event on the calendar and our next opportunity to prepare our finest gymnasts for competition on the world-class, multi-national level.

It must, after Montreal, be quite clear to the world that politics in the world of amateur sport (see articles this issue) will not go away, or to the contrary, the situation appears to worsen with each Olympic Games. In gymnastics, 1976 must go down in the record books as an embarrassing competition, not for any nation nor for any sport, but for principles. The judging was, without question, unbelievable but even more than that it was inexplicable. The press continues to call and inquire about the scores. Media, in comparison to others, were quite believable. Some of the others were quite the opposite. The behavior of two judges for men from the USSR must be the subject of many discussions in the years to come, but before France in 1978 something must change. Many felt that these two male judges cost their men's team the Olympic team Championships by bringing nearly 17,000 fans to boo the USSR team (which was a great team and perhaps the best ever) while they worked. I am sure there will be much more written on the actions by these two judges in weeks to follow.

It is time now for the USGF and it's coaches and judges to step back and take a long and aggressive look at our national program. It is time to plan for 1978 and in turn, 1980. The USGF CONGRESS will see many analyses on the last games and the future ones, but of all importance to our sport, is where does our national program go from here....and to get on with it at the earliest possible time.

For the USGF:

Frank L. Barn
Executive Director,

PETER KORMANN WINS A MEDAL.

No one can ever properly describe the thrill of seeing Peter Kormann win 2nd place in the finals of Floor Exercise at the Olympic Games in Montreal. The medal was richly deserved by Peter and after the drought of 44 years, I am sure that Peter won't mind if all of us who worked so hard for so many years share a little bit of his bronze medal. We know that his teammates, Coach Karl Schwabenschlöz, Coach Alois Gonschinski, Coach Joe Schabenschlöz and the whole country are proud of Peter.

Coaches Karl Schwesigheim and Gene Weststone took a fine team to Montreal and they did a fine job and although they were scored low in places, mistakes here and there were costly. Aaser of the Floor, Conner on the Pommer Horse (Bleich went thru but had poor form) and other troubles along the way. Our total for the Compulsaries was 275.60 as compared in May in Wiesbaden, Germany where we scored 272.60. Compulsory figures were: Munich, Munich Olympics Games, 1971 — 261.75, Vienna World Games, 1974 — 268.05, Montreal Olympic Games, 1976 — 235.60.

It appeared to me at this point being only 0.80 tenths out of 5th place that we would finish no lower than 5th. The Soviet Union was in first place after the compulsorys with a score of 206.80, 11.20 points ahead of us or almost 4 tenths better, per man, on each event... (possible) The Compulsory scores follow.

group	paye	ath	ren		col	arcon	ern	uort	b per	b fla	total
group		no.	no.		floor	+ floor	rings	weight	per	per b	
03					48	30	45	30	40	40	218
	1	use	97	swimer, marshall	5	53	0 20	9 20	9 05	9 20	110
	2	use	98	conter, jart	5	55	0 22	9 16	9 20	9 25	540
	3	use	46	beaton, thomas	5	55	0 05	9 20	9 10	9 15	24
	4	use	103	young, wayne	5	50	0 05	9 30	9 20	9 35	9 38
	5	use	101	thomas, kurt	5	10	0 25	9 20	9 40	9 30	10
	6	use	100	schwarz, peter	5	30	0 00	9 05	9 10	9 05	9 20
04					47	30	47	70	47	40	218
	1	jan	68	igarsnhi, edward	5	20	0 40	9 25	9 15	9 00	50
	2	jan	59	fujaerle, steve	5	30	0 10	9 20	9 00	9 40	44
	3	jan	57	kylynn, richard	5	45	0 00	9 15	9 10	9 20	50
	4	jan	60	thompson, alison	5	30	0 50	9 40	9 10	9 15	17
	5	jan	66	benetot, riley	5	45	0 30	9 05	9 00	9 00	50
	6	jan	58	hite, steve	5	50	0 00	9 40	9 05	9 15	65
05					48	30	47	30	40	40	218
	1	gdr	33	jeffer, bernie	5	50	0 30	9 40	9 40	9 15	60
	2	gdr	34	kimley, michael	5	20	0 40	9 20	9 40	9 00	30
	3	gdr	32	hampshire, rainer	5	20	0 50	9 30	9 05	9 35	40
	4	gdr	36	meck, lutz	5	30	0 30	9 40	9 30	9 30	30
	5	gdr	34	kojce, wolfgang	5	40	0 45	9 30	9 05	9 05	30
	6	gdr	33	bruckner, reiner	5	40	0 35	9 10	9 00	9 25	55
06					48	30	48	40	35	40	218
	1	ger	38	clertze, reinhard	5	55	0 20	9 40	9 25	9 05	50
	2	ger	41	ritter, reinhard	5	50	0 15	9 05	9 15	9 00	40
	3	ger	40	schlatter, werner	5	15	0 00	9 15	9 10	9 20	40
	4	ger	42	schnecko, volker	5	20	0 15	9 20	9 05	9 20	40
	5	ger	40	jenck, wolger	5	30	0 20	9 15	9 40	9 30	30
	6	ger	39	glaeser, albrecht	5	25	0 05	9 20	9 00	9 40	30
07					48	40	48	55	48	40	218
	1	han	47	ferhat, erged	5	45	0 10	9 15	9 20	9 10	110
	2	han	44	konrad, jens	5	35	0 20	9 20	9 40	9 25	110
	3	han	40	leuter, helia	5	30	0 05	9 30	9 10	9 25	110
	4	han	46	schmidt, ferenc	5	15	0 35	9 05	9 15	9 05	20
	5	han	50	molnar, jenne	5	20	0 40	9 35	9 10	9 40	50
	6	han	49	mayer, zoltan	5	30	0 15	9 25	9 40	9 10	50
08					47	40	40	40	40	40	218
	1	use	95	hikshaw, aldoimir	5	40	0 40	9 40	9 40	9 30	30
	2	use	97	arvina, gerald	5	50	0 45	9 30	9 40	9 45	9 40
	3	use	93	schrecks, vladimir	5	50	0 40	9 40	9 45	9 45	30
	4	use	91	williams, alexander	5	60	0 60	9 50	9 40	9 50	
	5	use	94	marikawa, aldoimir	5	70	0 40	9 30	9 60	9 65	9 60
	6	use	96	schrecks, vladimir	5	45	0 70	9 80	9 80	9 70	60

MONTREAL XXI OLYMPICS

MEN'S GYMNASTICS

	rank	pts	vol	aroe	ene	seu	b par	b fix	impos	volante	total
	rank	country	floor	a hor	rings	vault	per b	hor b	comp	option	
1	1	1	41.20	41.70	41.20	41.80	48.15	48.25	258.30		
2	2	2	41.90	48.70	48.55	41.35	48.30	49.10	280.55	578.85	
3	3	3	41.80	48.00	48.00	41.80	47.70	47.70	286.85		
4	4	4	48.80	41.80	48.35	41.50	47.80	48.40	289.55	578.45	
5	5	5	48.50	47.20	48.55	45.85	47.00	47.15	281.25		
6	6	6	47.20	47.40	47.50	48.55	45.55	47.45	283.40	584.85	
7	7	7	45.40	48.75	48.75	47.85	47.00	46.90	280.85		
8	8	8	47.00	47.50	47.50	47.55	48.10	47.55	283.80	584.45	
9	9	9	45.35	48.85	48.55	48.55	45.30	46.50	276.10		
10	10	10	46.70	46.90	47.85	48.70	48.10	47.05	281.30	587.40	
11	11	11	44.80	45.10	44.80	48.90	48.55	45.85	276.50		
12	12	12	45.45	46.40	48.30	47.40	48.15	47.05	280.80	587.30	
13	13	13	45.20	46.35	46.80	45.80	45.55	48.70	275.80		
14	14	14	46.70	47.20	48.80	48.45	46.80	47.55	280.50	586.10	
15	15	15	45.80	46.75	44.85	45.50	45.50	45.80	273.10		
16	16	16	45.30	45.55	48.80	48.40	46.25	46.80	277.50	586.80	
17	17	17	45.20	46.40	45.20	45.55	45.20	45.45	272.90		
18	18	18	45.30	45.55	48.60	47.50	46.55	46.55	278.15	586.15	
19	19	19	45.80	44.95	47.35	45.85	45.45	48.80	270.50		
20	20	20	43.85	46.70	45.55	46.80	45.45	48.70	275.95	588.45	
21	21	21	44.30	44.20	44.20	49.80	48.55	46.45	268.90		
22	22	22	45.35	48.25	45.80	47.30	45.30	48.80	275.55	584.85	
23	23	23	43.85	42.70	47.25	44.70	45.90	43.85	280.25		
24	24	24	48.25	44.85	46.40	45.55	44.45	44.55	272.25	532.80	

One of the most thrilling events was the All-Around Competition Finals. Not because Andrianov was first and although he is a good gymnast, he lacks color and it is doubtful if he beat Kato and Tsukahara fairly. The thrilling part was the work of our three gymnasts, Young, Kormann, and Thomas. Thomas seemed a little tired and despite some breaks scored a 55.525 to finish 21st with a total for the all-around of 514.175. Wayne Young and Pete Kormann caught fire with Wayne scoring 57.25 which was 7th for the evening and a final all-around score of 533.05 and 12th place. Pete scored a 57.10 and 9th place for the evening and a final all-around score of 512.475 for 15th place. The scores:

rank	ath.	non	pts	vol	aroe	ene	seu	b par	b fix	final	prelin	total
rank	no		floor	a hor	rings	vault	per b	hor b	final	prelin	total	
1	50	andrianov, nikolai	ara	5.80	5.70	5.75	5.80	5.85	5.70	58.40	58.250	116.650
2	89	kato, yasuo	jpn	5.80	5.80	4.45	5.45	5.70	5.80	57.70	57.850	115.550
3	81	tsukahara, natsuo	jpn	5.80	5.80	4.40	5.40	5.70	5.70	57.70	57.875	115.575
4	91	djladze, alexander	ura	5.70	5.70	5.35	5.75	5.80	5.45	57.85	57.875	115.725
5	57	kajimura, kiroshi	jpn	5.80	5.55	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.80	57.80	57.525	115.325
6	85	swajan, andreas	pol	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.55	5.55	57.70	56.925	114.625
7	36	nikolov, michail	gdr	5.30	5.55	5.45	5.50	5.35	5.80	57.15	55.450	112.600
8	90	schurer, jane	usa	5.20	5.70	5.25	5.25	5.50	5.45	56.75	55.825	112.575
9	49	magyar, zoltan	hun	5.45	5.80	5.85	5.20	5.25	5.85	56.30	57.325	113.625
10	31	jager, bernd	gdr	5.25	5.25	5.50	5.25	5.45	5.85	55.85	56.475	112.325
11	78	hewitt, ian	usa	5.20	5.45	5.80	5.85	5.40	5.55	56.85	56.650	113.500
12	103	young, wayne	usa	5.55	5.25	5.50	5.55	5.40	5.55	57.25	55.775	113.025
13	46	denkth, ferenc	hun	5.15	5.60	5.50	5.35	5.95	5.20	55.85	56.600	112.450
14	77	bratscher, robert	bel	5.30	5.35	5.45	5.60	5.25	5.55	56.80	56.175	112.975
15	150	korman, peter	usa	5.45	5.30	5.20	5.60	5.45	5.60	57.30	55.375	112.675
16	39	guyger, althard	ger	5.25	5.45	5.40	5.15	5.20	5.70	55.85	56.880	112.730
17	48	janak, edgar	ger	5.45	5.45	5.40	5.35	5.40	5.25	55.25	55.425	110.775
18	58	tschamberg, gustav	den	5.40	5.45	5.30	5.50	5.40	5.50	56.85	56.200	111.790
19	43	rohmack, volker	ger	5.40	5.50	5.10	5.50	5.30	5.85	55.45	56.100	111.550
20	87	tsak, jiri	tsk	5.65	5.20	5.15	5.70	5.40	5.55	56.80	54.780	111.360
21	101	thomas, kurt	usa	5.20	5.30	5.40	5.30	5.05	5.80	55.85	56.525	111.175
22	11	delaville, philip	can	5.30	5.65	5.35	5.50	5.30	5.15	56.25	54.580	110.790
23	28	boeris, herri	fra	5.18	5.80	5.85	5.10	5.70	5.00	54.05	58.480	110.800
24	10	carber, leith	can	5.15	5.20	5.10	5.35	5.25	5.30	55.65	54.630	110.300
25	84	stallio, nikolae	bul	5.75	5.40	5.45	5.80	5.40	5.85	56.35	54.875	110.225
26	52	allenstio, mearicio	lba	5.00	5.35	5.85	5.50	5.10	5.25	55.80	54.475	110.275
27	18	bachana, eili	bul	5.00	5.35	5.60	5.45	5.80	5.40	56.20	54.880	110.600
28	75	gellie, philippe	usa	5.85	5.45	5.30	5.15	5.30	5.45	55.30	54.730	111.030
29	75	spassov, stasov	rom	5.05	5.20	5.35	5.40	5.25	5.45	54.75	55.380	109.900
30	25	kolosov, eric	fra	5.05	5.40	5.85	5.35	5.30	5.10	55.85	54.325	109.775
31	53	montali, maurizio	lba	5.20	5.40	5.45	5.40	5.45	5.10	55.70	54.850	109.750
32	71	sepi, edwin	rom	5.05	5.25	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45	54.85	54.975	109.525
33	28	boy, willi	fra	5.25	5.80	5.10	5.45	5.20	5.25	54.75	54.750	108.500
34	94	miralov, vladimir	ara	5.00	5.45	5.60	5.00	5.00	5.85	58.90	57.700	94.800
35	32	leclerc, pierre	can	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.05	5.15	48.40	54.358	73.758
36	34	grlow, stony	rom	5.00	5.45	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.40	57.850	60.450



PETER KORMANN

Peter Kormann (born in Braintree, Massachusetts in June 27, 1955) was destined to win the first medal in Gymnastics at the Olympic Games since 1932, 23 years before he was born. Peter had a great year in 1976, winning both the College Division and the University Division NCAA All-Around Gymnastics Championships. He also won the England all Championships in London, England and helped the United States qualify for the Olympic Games at all three qualification matches. Peter's father was an athlete playing baseball, basketball and hockey. Pete was fortunate to attend high school in Braintree, Mass. where they had a fine gymnastics team under the tutelage of Joe Schallwerke. Joe had many winning teams and in his senior year, Peter won the Massachusetts All-Around in 1973. He then went to Southern Connecticut University and progressed rapidly under the guidance of the renowned Abe Grossfeld who was an Olympian in his own right, 1956 and 1960. Peter was also fortunate in having Karl Schwennkeff as Coach in Montreal. The Olympic Committee, Gymnastics Men, at Karl's behest, had asked for the Final Trials to select 7 men with Karl choosing the alternate, Peter had a bad day (at least on the Horizontal Bar) and finished 7th. Without this prerogative Coach Schwennkeff would have had to make Peter the alternate. During training prior to the Games, Peter proved to Karl that he was in good shape and Karl selected him to compete, and the rest is history. Once Pete got his chance he was on his own and he was tremendous. He beat Andrianov that night, July 23, 1976, with a 9.80.

foreign gymnastique hommes gymnastique men		july 23 july 29 1976 competition 3 concours 3		results / results finals sur appareil - sol finals at apparatus - floor date/r 25/29 01		results / results prelim prelim		results / results final final		results / results total total	
rank rank	ath no.	name	country	score	points	score	points	score	points	score	points
1	80	andrianov, nikolai	usa	9.40	9.80	9.40	9.80	9.40	9.80	18.40	18.40
2	81	andrianov, nikolai	usa	9.40	9.80	9.40	9.80	9.40	9.80	18.40	18.40
3	120	kormann, peter	usa	9.30	9.70	9.30	9.70	9.30	9.70	18.30	18.30
4	81	andrianov, nikolai	usa	9.40	9.80	9.40	9.80	9.40	9.80	18.40	18.40
5	80	andrianov, nikolai	usa	9.40	9.80	9.40	9.80	9.40	9.80	18.40	18.40
6	80	andrianov, nikolai	usa	9.40	9.80	9.40	9.80	9.40	9.80	18.40	18.40

MONTREAL XXI OLYMPICS MEN'S GYMNASTICS

forum gymnastique hommes gymnastics men		july 23 jui concours 3 competition 3	18 30	resultats / results		finals aux agrès - classical arena finals at apparatus - aids horae				
						date/rf	23/23 30	fin	rep	
rang rank	ath no	nom	pays	impose compul	volonté option	prelim prelim	finale final	total total		
1	48	magyar, poltar	hun	0 75	0 85	0 800	0 90	10 700		
2	68	kanetani, aiso	jpn	0 75	0 85	0 775	0 85	10 625		
3	90	andriashov, nikolai	urs	0 70	0 75	0 725	0 80	10 525		
3	38	nicklay, richard	gbr	0 60	0 85	0 725	0 80	10 525		
5	94	kato, shingo	jpn	0 60	0 80	0 700	0 70	10 400		
6	61	diliasin, alexandr	urs	0 65	0 85	0 650	0 70	10 350		

forum gymnastique hommes gymnastics men		july 23 jui concours 3 competition 3	18 30	resultats / results		finals aux agrès - arena finals at apparatus - rings				
						date/rf	23/23 30	fin	rep	
rang rank	ath no	nom	pays	impose compul	volonté option	prelim prelim	finale final	total total		
1	80	andrianov, nikolai	urs	0 80	0 90	0 850	0 90	10 750		
2	81	diliasin alexandr	urs	0 80	0 90	0 750	0 80	10 550		
3	74	gracia, daniel	usa	0 65	0 85	0 750	0 75	10 500		
4	48	magyar, poltar	hun	0 55	0 75	0 650	0 85	10 200		
5	60	kanetani, aiso	jpn	0 55	0 75	0 625	0 85	10 175		
6	98	kato, shingo	jpn	0 45	0 80	0 625	0 80	10 125		

forum gymnastique hommes gymnastics men		july 23 jui concours 3 competition 3	18 30	resultats / results		finals aux agrès - saut finals at apparatus - vault				
						date/rf	23/23 30	fin	rep	
rang rank	ath no	nom	pays	impose compul	volonté option	prelim prelim	finale final	total total		
1	80	andrianov, nikolai	urs	0 65	0 70	0 675	0 725	10 400		
2	60	kanetani, aiso	jpn	0 60	0 60	0 650	0 725	10 375		
3	87	kajiyama, hiromichi	jpn	0 65	0 70	0 675	0 650	10 275		
4	74	gracia, daniel	usa	0 60	0 70	0 650	0 650	10 200		
5	48	magyar, poltar	hun	0 60	0 55	0 575	0 675	10 150		
6	90	molnar, lars	hun	0 75	0 70	0 725	0 425	10 150		

forum gymnastique hommes gymnastics men		july 23 jui concours 3 competition 3	18 30	resultats / results		finals aux agrès - barres parallèles finals at apparatus - parallel bars				
						date/rf	23/23 30	fin	rep	
rang rank	ath no	nom	pays	impose compul	volonté option	prelim prelim	finale final	total total		
1	98	kato, shingo	jpn	0 75	0 60	0 725	0 80	10 625		
2	80	andrianov, nikolai	urs	0 60	0 70	0 750	0 75	10 500		
3	61	diliasin, alexandr	jpn	0 70	0 65	0 675	0 80	10 475		
4	38	nicklay, richard	gbr	0 65	0 55	0 650	0 80	10 200		
5	88	reinald, milanij	bul	0 40	0 60	0 525	0 80	10 125		
6	68	kanetani, aiso	jpn	0 45	0 55	0 500	0 65	10 050		

forum gymnastique hommes gymnastics men		july 23 jui concours 3 competition 3	18 30	resultats / results		finals aux agrès - barre fixe finals at apparatus - horizontal bar				
						date/rf	23/23 30	fin	rep	
rang rank	ath no	nom	pays	impose compul	volonté option	prelim prelim	finale final	total total		
1	80	andrianov, nikolai	jpn	0 75	0 60	0 825	0 65	10 605		
2	60	kanetani, aiso	jpn	0 65	0 65	0 750	0 75	10 500		
3	38	nicklay, richard	gbr	0 65	0 70	0 675	0 60	10 425		
3	30	bowen, kevin	usa	0 60	0 75	0 675	0 60	10 425		
5	82	bryalin, gennadi	urs	0 50	0 80	0 650	0 60	10 250		
6	48	magyar, poltar	hun	0 55	0 65	0 600	0 60	10 200		

MONTREAL XXI OLYMPICS WOMEN'S GYMNASTICS

Dele Flanagan, Coach of the Women's Olympic Gymnastics Team stated many times during training after the Final Trials that this was a fine team. She said that there were no super stars but a fine even team. There was much raising of eyebrows when girls like Ann Carr, Tammy Marvella, Gaele Dunbar and Denise Cheshire did not make the team. The girls were great right up to the optionalis on the Balance Beam but let us start at the beginning.

On compulsorys, they did a fine job and were probably underacored in comparison with the last 4 teams, especially Hungary who scored one point higher than we did. Here is how we scored since Munich, in compulsorys.

Munich Olympic Games 1972 - 183.10, Varna World Games 1974 - 180.30, Montreal Olympic Games 1976 - 187.65.

Since we were 4th in team standings in Munich, it appeared that the judges were very unfair with all scores in the uneven bar compulsory for example, in Varna. The compulsory scores of the leading teams:

groupe group	page no	5th non no	each each	1-4 on 4	postr beam	all floor	total
03			47.50	48.70	47.10	47.85	192.05
1 gdr	31	Helmes, angelika	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	38.00
2 gdr	32	Kisch, marion	9.45	9.50	9.40	9.55	38.40
3 gdr	33	Gerschlager, sarolta	9.55	9.50	9.40	9.50	38.95
4 gdr	34	Kraker, steffi	9.50	9.55	9.30	9.75	39.10
5 gdr	35	Recher, gitta	9.70	9.75	9.20	9.70	39.35
6 gdr	36	Donbeck, cecilia	9.50	9.50	9.30	9.40	38.70
02			48.70	48.85	47.95	48.70	194.20
1 urn	66	Gradows, ovelina	9.50	9.70	9.50	9.50	38.80
2 urn	62	Jakel, elaine	9.70	9.70	9.55	9.70	39.65
3 urn	67	Filabova, maria	9.65	9.50	9.30	9.50	37.95
4 urn	61	Kerbet, edige	9.75	9.50	9.50	9.25	38.95
5 urn	63	Tourinshere, ludmila	9.50	9.75	9.40	9.50	38.65
6 urn	60	Kja, helgi	9.50	9.50	9.40	9.50	38.90
03			47.85	48.15	48.05	47.55	192.70
1 rom	75	Galor, georgeta	9.30	9.50	9.35	9.45	37.60
2 rom	76	Grigoras, anca	9.45	9.55	9.50	9.45	38.95
3 rom	74	Combertia, euliana	9.50	9.55	9.45	9.35	38.85
4 rom	78	Truzea, gabriela	9.55	9.75	9.30	9.70	39.30
5 rom	79	Ungureanu, teodora	9.55	9.50	9.75	9.55	39.35
6 rom	73	Comesti, nadia	9.70	10.00	9.50	9.75	39.95
04			47.55	48.25	48.20	48.65	192.65
1 han	50	Kalman, marits	9.35	9.50	9.35	9.30	37.50
2 han	54	Ovart, eva	9.30	9.35	9.40	9.35	37.40
3 han	52	Medvedsky, kristina	9.45	9.50	9.35	9.40	37.70
4 han	53	Toth, margit	9.50	9.55	9.30	9.25	37.60
5 han	51	Ivodi, maria	9.55	9.45	9.30	9.20	37.50
6 han	49	Agarwal, sarita	9.70	9.55	9.20	9.45	38.90
03			47.15	47.80	48.65	48.65	192.25
1 usa	85	Angiant, carrie	9.30	9.40	9.35	9.35	37.40
2 usa	87	Howard, doris	9.20	9.25	9.30	9.30	37.05
3 usa	86	Chace, elizabeth	9.50	9.55	9.25	9.35	38.65
4 usa	83	Mol, Fritsinger, heloise	9.30	9.50	9.20	9.25	37.25
5 usa	88	Wallace, phoebe	9.40	9.40	9.40	9.20	37.40
6 usa	84	Ossey, edithen	9.50	9.45	9.35	9.40	37.70

When we reached the Balance Beam, there were 4 fall-offs, something that never happened before and really cost us. This cut well over 2 points from our total. Even with that calamity, here is how we scored since Munich, in optionalis.

Munich Olympic Games 1972 - 183.80; Varna World Games 1974 - 182.20; Montreal Olympic Games 1976 - 187.45

Again we feel that in Varna we were marked and scored low. Team total scores as compared with Munich and Varna. Munich Olympic Games 1972 - 385.90 - 4th place, Varna World Games 1974 - 302.50 - 7th place, Montreal Olympic Games 1976 - 376.65 - 8th place.

The scoring by the Western judges has indeed risen as 370.60 points was the score of the 3rd place winners in Varna. Optional and team scores follow.

MONTEAL XXI OLYMPICS WOMEN'S GYMNASTICS

groups	pts	ath	non	aut	b any	post	vol	total
group	group	no.	no.	aut	un b	team	floor	
01				48 75	48 10	47 50	48 25	193 00
1	ger	31	halisane, angelika	0 50	0 00	0 00	0 50	38 70
2	ger	32	kucha, marion	0 70	0 00	0 50	0 70	38 90
3	ger	30	gerstner, karolin	0 60	0 05	0 00	0 50	38 75
4	ger	29	weber, gitta	0 60	0 00	0 05	0 70	38 35
5	ger	28	braker, steffi	0 75	0 75	0 05	0 35	37 60
6	ger	26	schneek, carola	0 90	0 05	0 00	0 50	37 50
02				49 00	49 00	48 55	48 20	194 15
1	uns	83	graschova, svetlana	0 00	0 75	0 00	0 00	38 25
2	uns	82	nasdi, olivka	0 70	0 70	0 70	0 70	38 80
3	uns	87	filatova, maria	0 00	0 00	0 55	0 05	38 10
4	uns	81	korbat, elga	0 70	0 00	0 05	0 70	38 15
5	uns	83	tsortschak, ludmila	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	38 40
6	uns	80	kie, nelli	0 00	0 05	0 00	0 00	38 45
03				48 35	48 35	48 00	48 25	194 45
1	rom	18	brutes, gabriela	0 35	0 05	0 00	0 40	38 10
2	rom	15	gabor, georgetta	0 35	0 00	0 00	0 00	38 10
3	rom	18	grigoras, anca	0 00	0 75	0 75	0 00	38 00
4	rom	14	constantin, merdana	0 00	0 05	0 00	0 00	38 20
5	rom	16	argutanu, tadeana	0 70	0 00	0 05	0 75	37 05
6	rom	13	comaneci, elita	0 05	10 00	10 00	0 00	38 70
04				47 55	48 35	47 00	47 10	191 00
1	hun	53	balmen, maria	0 40	0 00	0 00	0 10	37 10
2	hun	54	ovari, ana	0 40	0 05	0 00	0 45	38 00
3	hun	52	medvedsky, kristeta	0 00	0 05	0 00	0 00	38 35
4	hun	56	toth, margit	0 00	0 75	0 00	0 00	38 35
5	hun	51	louis, helga	0 70	0 40	0 35	0 40	37 05
6	hun	48	spavard, maria	0 70	0 00	0 00	0 70	38 05
05				47 30	48 45	46 00	48 35	190 10
1	tan	86	smalikova, draghana	0 25	0 70	0 20	0 45	37 60
2	tan	83	knosova, jana	0 20	0 00	0 00	0 00	37 90
3	tan	84	poljukova, anna	0 00	0 00	0 70	0 00	38 05
4	tan	80	vernikova, slava	0 50	0 35	0 20	0 35	37 00
5	tan	85	porokova, ana	0 00	0 35	0 25	0 75	37 05
6	tan	81	kolokolova, ingrid	0 00	0 75	0 40	0 00	38 40
06				48 05	48 10	44 00	47 05	187 40
1	usa	95	shane, kimberly	0 30	0 15	0 25	0 00	37 05
2	usa	98	engler, carrie	0 00	0 40	0 00	0 00	37 15
3	usa	97	lownd, maria	0 20	0 05	0 70	0 70	37 15
4	usa	95	wolfsberger, laelia	0 30	0 70	0 00	0 00	37 30
5	usa	98	willcox, chana	0 45	0 00	0 15	0 40	37 60
6	usa	94	essey, collene	0 45	0 00	0 00	0 20	37 00

	rank	pts	ath	aut	b any	post	vol	total
	rank	entry	no.	aut	un b	team	compul	option
1	uns			48 70	48 05	47 55	48 70	194 25
				49 00	49 00	48 55	48 20	
2	rom			47 00	48 15	48 35	47 55	192 70
				48 05	48 05	48 00	48 35	
3	ger			47 00	48 70	47 10	47 05	191 60
				48 75	48 10	47 30	48 35	
4	hun			47 55	48 25	48 20	48 05	188 15
				47 00	48 30	47 50	47 70	
5	tan			48 00	48 05	48 00	47 45	187 15
				47 30	48 40	48 30	48 35	
6	usa			47 15	47 00	46 00	46 05	187 05
				48 05	48 10	44 50	47 05	
7	ger			48 00	48 00	48 75	48 00	185 80
				48 75	47 40	48 00	48 00	
8	rom			48 55	48 35	45 45	48 50	185 05
				47 30	47 00	46 00	47 30	
9	usa			45 00	46 75	44 70	46 10	182 45
				48 00	47 75	46 30	47 35	
10	bul			45 00	48 40	45 30	45 00	183 25
				48 00	48 00	45 40	47 00	
11	bul			45 00	48 05	44 40	45 00	181 05
				48 30	48 00	45 40	46 50	
12	usa			45 75	44 75	44 15	45 30	180 45
				48 25	48 00	44 00	47 00	

The all-around finale was fiercely contested with Nadia Comaneci the winner with 79.275 out of a possible 80, Nellie Kim was only 0.69 behind and Tsurutseva 3rd only 0.88 behind Nadia. Tsurutseva had less difficulty than in 1972 in Munich and in Munich she scored 77.925. Kim Chae did a fine job in the all-around finishing 14th with a score of 75.875 and Debbie Wilson and Leslie Wolfberger were tied for 18th with 75.325 points which would have been good enough to beat Olga Korbut in Munich.

The drama surrounding this competition went according to the script. Korbut was the darling of Munich, Tsurutseva was the champion, and Nadia came with her gymnastic arsenal loaded with moves neither of her Soviet rivals could ever perform. The only one who comes anywhere near her is Nellie Kim. It is sad to see a great gymnast like Olga defeated, once by her daring feats she had done so much for gymnastics. Mind you, she is still a great gymnast and now that Tsurutseva has announced her retirement, I wonder what Olga will do. Here is a good article and tells it like it is about Olga.

PIXIE OLGA ON WAY DOWN

BY ALLAN RICHMAN

To the guys behind the typewriters, Olga Korbut is just another aging pixie on the way down. They write about her the same way they write about ex-fighters, the ones who turn up sharing beers outside cheap bars.

The people behind the scoreboards feel the same way. Now they come to judge Korbut, not to praise her. "I feel the judges are fair," Korbut says. "I make mistakes. The judges are always fair." Yes they are, except that in Munich they were more than fair to Korbut and now they are more than fair to Nadia Comaneci, the tiny perfect gymnast of the Montreal Olympic Games.

Only the people in the stands still care: they fell in love with her in 1972, thanks to ABC's instant replay from the Munich Games, and they have not forgotten her yet. They remember her weeping after a slip on the uneven bars, then coming back to win two gold medals and a silver. They remember her 1972 post-Olympic tour, when she showed up in pink blouses and miniskirts and openly admitted her new-found love of ketchup, a decidedly Capitalist condiment.

Last night Olga Korbut was a silver medal, her only individual honor in a sport that gives out medals in clusters, like South American soccer. She did not receive even a single 10-00, a score that has now become the standard of acceptability in gymnastics. (When Comaneci received a 9.95 for her floor exercise, the crowd boomed it as being too low.) She did not come close to winning a gold.

But when she walked onto the floor at the Forum, the crowd cheered for her. When she stepped onto the podium to get her silver medal for the balance beam, they yelled for her longer than they yelled for Comaneci, who won the gold. When she walked off the floor with her small prize, a man reached down and handed her a bouquet of flowers, for no reason at all.

She smiled at the press conference after the competitions, and she looked just fine. The writers say she has lines in her face, as though the four years since Munich have turned her into a picture of Doris Day. That's because the writers are only looking at her when she frowns. She has not smiled a great deal in these Olympics, partly because of a sore right ankle and partly because of a nearly empty trophy case, but she looks like a perfectly healthy 21 year old woman when she does.

A lady from the Washington Post said her hair was "dull and sassy." I'll concede the sassy part. Her hair could well have been coiffured with a hammer and sickle. As for looking dull, a great many people suffer from uninspired hair when they sweat. And about that other comment, that "the sparkle has gone from her eyes." I wonder if the eyes of the lady from the Washington Post sparkled when they told her she was finished as a morning TV star? The lady even criticized the bows in Korbut's hair.

The only thing different about Korbut is that she is leaning, and leans seldom look great. She was always a flawed gymnast, more showman than technician, and now huge fleets of crowd-pleasing prizes are rolling off Eastern European production lines.

Korbut may well be a better gymnast than she was in 1972, but she did have that sore ankle all through the competition and she certainly has not improved significantly since 1972. She still makes domestic mistakes, but in Munich the mistakes brought sympathy and here they only brought low scores. She scored 9.40 on the uneven parallel bars last night after faltering badly during one sequence. She finally heaved herself up ungraciously, like a grandmother rising with great difficulty from a rocking chair.

"This is really a hard sport to stay on top of," says Kelly Murray, one of the Canadian gymnasts. "There are so many girls coming up doing things you've never seen. You can't always be number one."

Olga Korbut is not number one, and there are people in the sport who will argue that she never has been. But she gave us the backflip on a four-inch wide beam and she gave us tears on live TV. There are some of us who don't forget all that she first time a tiny perfect gymnast from Romania happens along.

The Apparatus Finals was a duel between Nadia and Nellie for the Gold medals and the 10's.

Nadia Comaneci, the imperious teenager from Romania, did all right for herself last night, adding two more perfect scores to bring her total to seven in Olympic competition.

But she had to share the gold medals with Nellie Kim, the Soviet champion from the Central Asian city of Dzhirgkent, who also earned a perfect score of 10, bringing her total to two.

Comaneci, to the surprise of no one, took two golds with perfect 10s on the beam and uneven bars, as women's gymnastics came to a close with the women's individual competition at the Forum.

Kim was tops on the vault, her best event, and on the floor, when she scored an unexpected 10. Her teammate, Ludmila Tsurutseva, former Olympic and two-time world champion, had been expected to win that one.

Comaneci, who Wednesday won the individual gold medal as the world's best gymnast, said she wasn't be rushing home right away to her parents, though earlier this week her biggest wish was "to go home."

Next her interview was the Soviet team, and Nellie Kim, who constantly displays a bubbling sense of humor, said the fact of her two gold medals and two perfect scores hadn't yet sunk in.

"I'm rather slow in those matters. Maybe it will hit me in a day or two."

Olga Korbut played it coy when asked if she would be around for the Moscow Olympics in 1980, despite her less impressive showing here.

"What is your wish?" she asked the reporter.

MONTREAL XXI OLYMPICS WOMEN'S GYMNASTICS

Korbut started off last night badly, spelling her routine as the uneven bars, usually one of her best events, with an extra swing after gaining too much velocity. The error cost her a .5 point deduction and brought her a disappointing 4th place score.

The crowd, unaware of the score's justification, lustily booed the judges. By the time Korbut advanced to her other event, the beam, they were cheering her on with shouts of "Come on, Olga" and "Let's go, Olga."

She couldn't equal Comaneci's perfect 10, but she came close with a 9.90 and secured up the silver medal.

Then it was like old times, with a sustained ovation from the crowd and Korbut grinning about blowing kisses, her old song self.

Ludmila Tourneva, who announced her retirement from gymnastics competition this week after participating in three Olympics, displayed the only trace of sentimentality last night.

While composed and happy when she got a silver in the vault, she broke into tears when she earned the last medal in her gymnastics career, a silver in the floor exercise.

forum		july 28		juli		15:00		resultats / results					
gymnastique femmes		concours 3		competition 3		finale aux engins - barres asymétriques		finale at apparatus - uneven bars					
gymnastics women						data/hr 22/15 16		fin		rpt			
rang	ath. nom	pays		impose compul		volonte option		prelim. prelim.		finale finale		total total	
rank	no.												
1	75 comaneci, elita	rom		10.00		10.00		10.000		10.00		20.000	
2	70 zugurska, teodora	rom		9.90		9.90		9.900		9.90		19.800	
3	48 agapov, l. marita	bul		9.85		9.80		9.875		9.80		19.675	
4	33 kischewski, ludmila	ger		9.80		9.80		9.800		9.85		19.650	
5	81 korbut, olga	urs		9.80		9.80		9.800		9.40		19.200	
6	80 kisa, nelli	urs		9.80		9.80		9.825		9.40		19.225	

BARB

forum		july 28		juli		15:00		resultats / results					
gymnastique femmes		concours 3		competition 3		finale aux engins - poutre		finale at apparatus - beam					
gymnastics women						data/hr 22/15 17		fin		rpt			
rang	ath. nom	pays		impose compul		volonte option		prelim. prelim.		finale finale		total total	
rank	no.												
1	73 comaneci, elita	rom		9.90		10.00		9.900		10.00		19.900	
2	91 korbut, olga	urs		9.80		9.85		9.825		9.90		19.725	
3	78 zugurska, teodora	rom		9.75		9.80		9.800		9.80		19.600	
4	60 kischewski, ludmila	urs		9.40		9.85		9.825		9.85		19.675	
5	31 hallermann, angela	ger		9.50		9.80		9.500		9.90		19.400	
6	29 escher, gitta	ger		9.50		9.85		9.475		9.70		19.175	

BAR M

forum		july 28		juli		15:00		resultats / results					
gymnastique femmes		concours 3		competition 3		finale aux engins - sol		finale at apparatus - floor					
gymnastics women						data/hr 22/15 17		fin		rpt			
rang	ath. nom	pays		impose compul		volonte option		prelim. prelim.		finale finale		total total	
rank	no.												
1	90 kisa, nelli	urs		9.80		9.80		9.850		10.00		19.850	
2	93 tourachewski, ludmila	urs		9.80		9.80		9.825		9.80		19.625	
3	75 comaneci, elita	rom		9.75		9.85		9.800		9.85		19.650	
4	84 piskunova, anna	bul		9.80		9.80		9.725		9.85		19.575	
5	32 escher, gitta	ger		9.85		9.70		9.675		9.80		19.475	
6	29 escher, gitta	ger		9.70		9.70		9.700		9.70		19.400	

FLOOR

forum		july 28		juli		15:00		resultats / results					
gymnastique femmes		concours 3		competition 3		finale aux engins - saut de cheval		finale at apparatus - horse vault					
gymnastics women						data/hr 22/15 18		fin		rpt			
rang	ath. nom	pays		impose compul		volonte option		prelim. prelim.		finale finale		total total	
rank	no.												
1	90 kisa, nelli	urs		9.80		9.80		9.825		9.85		19.680	
2	92 tourachewski, ludmila	urs		9.80		9.80		9.800		9.85		19.650	
3	38 dusebeck, carola	ger		9.80		9.80		9.750		9.80		19.550	
4	75 comaneci, elita	rom		9.70		9.85		9.775		9.85		19.625	
5	38 escher, gitta	ger		9.70		9.80		9.750		9.80		19.550	
6	43 agapov, l. marita	bul		9.70		9.70		9.700		9.75		19.450	

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54th General Assembly — FIG Montreal, Canada, July 15, 1976.

1. President Arthur Gander opened the meeting at 9:00 a.m. He asked for a minute's silence for two departed — Henri Dondelatt of Belgium at age 94, and Pierre Herroges of Luxembourg at age 85, two great gymnastics pioneers.

2. Secretary Max Bangertner called the role of Federations present and there were 47, however, in a short while there were 50. A 2000 vote situation would require 34 votes and a simple majority 28.

3. President Gander ruled that on any question, each country would be allowed two interventions, the first for five minutes, and the second for 3 minutes.

4. The previous minutes from Bern in 1975 were approved.

5. The Women's, the Men's, and Women's Rhythmic Technical reports were all accepted since they had been published in the FIG Bulletin in June. President Gander handed out his report at the meeting, which he has done every year for the past 4 and therefore the report is always tabled until the delegates can read it and then it is forgotten. At least this year the report was available in French, English, and German. I don't want to bother you with the whole report, but I know that you will be interested and assured to read his 'gobble dy gook'.

6. A most unpleasant problem given rise to, was the question of the qualifying competitions. The rule concerning qualification which was accepted at the 53rd Congress in Bern was completely in order, however, it was not adequately applied or employed, although it gave the presidents of the technical committees full and extraordinary powers of authority. Also it would seem that the new code of points was not suitably consulted. In my opinion a pretest instruction before the beginning of the competitions was a necessity for all concerned persons and institutions. An initial report of the presidents of the technical committees, presented at the CD meeting of 14th — 18th January 1976 in Lausanne, therefore in the middle of the qualification period, resulted in nothing positive because, according to the aforesaid presidents, up to that point in time, no problems had cropped up which could give any cause for alarm. However, it should not be left unmentioned that, at this time, marks had already been given, which in comparison with the world champions of the previous year in Vienna, were very suspect. This state of affairs

left open the way to a points inflation which, in effect, is precisely what happened and which, at the same time, gave birth to scores which had no basis in reality. What kind of situation could result from all this but one of psychosis nourished by the confusion of all concerned parties? Innumerable telephone calls, letters, telegrams and press reports at least corroborated this. At the critical moment it was not possible to undertake any closer inspection of the situation since all the score sheets had been sent for checking from the Secretariat to the Technical Presidents who, at that time, were in Canada and America for a period of more than 10 days as arbitrating judges. Investigations were therefore made from press reports which led to very suspect but uncertain results. When, however, following my request, the score sheets were sent to Chassot, it was confirmed that a chaos existed throughout the collection and the results calculated from the aforementioned press reports proved to be more or less valid. Since there were moreover several federations with 3 competitors to their account who had, however, not indicated if qualification was entitled or not, there resulted an incredible inflation of points not only in relation to Vienna but also in relation to competitions outside of qualification, as a result of which other federations, because of the period in which their qualifying competitions had taken place or because of the choice of opposition, came off indubitably badly. All that gave us a catastrophic picture of justice and propriety.

As about the same time the protests from federations, individuals and the press began to get out of hand, so that we were only left with the possibility of organizing a meeting to exchange views and to attempt to prevent a possible catastrophe as regards justice and propriety.

After a consultation with the General Secretary and the Presidents of the technical committees, it was decided to summon the following persons to a presidential meeting on the 31st March and 1st April in Zurich: Arthur Gander, Max Bangertner, Ivan Javornik, Valérie Nagel, Alex Lyko, and Ellen Berger.

From statistical inquiries and analyses all possibilities which could have led to a solution of the situation were examined in several lots of talks and the advantages

and disadvantages of each possibility weighed up, in which the moral and material significance of a final decision was continually in our minds.

Eventually we were forced to see that in spite of the weight of the majority opinion it was impossible to get around a selective competition in which every team would once again meet the opposition, but in analogous conditions.

A decision relative to this was made after a night of meditation and, on the following morning, after an additional round of talks with 5 votes to 1 in favour. The Sport Information Agency in Zurich was informed of the decision for distribution in the press and a letter was sent out in the following two days from the secretariat to all interested federations and people.

None of the persons present at the presidential meeting intervened to suggest that the decision should be ratified by the CD. A written offer had been submitted on the part of the West German Gymnastic Federation to organize the competitions for both areas. Also the Dutch federation had made an offer by telephone. It was decided to hold the women's selection in Hamburg 1st — 2nd May and the men's in Wiesbaden/Ingelheim 7th — 8th May. That such a decision would bring forth heavy protests from overseas and from a few other federations was naturally to be expected and understandable in view of the financial considerations. In our opinion, however, the moral point of view was more important than the material side of matters. The result of the Selection in spite of all that, is that the 2 competitors, which were carried out in the same conditions as regards marking, matter and discipline, gave us once more a sound footing with which to keep a clean sporting reputation.

The CD has yet to deal with the financial claims from overseas and a few European Federations in order to attempt to satisfy, in this respect as well, the justice and cleanliness of sport.

It is therefore reprehensible that in a meeting from 20th — 25th April in Vienna, the Technical Committees gave way to the Canadian federation's demand that the first and second should be made up of 30% of the marks from the 1st qualifying round, 30% from the second and only 40% from the Selection. However, at this point in time, it was no longer possible to revoke the decision because of the

Nadia is rage

difficulties of communication and also because time was pressing.

Another item in this report that you will find amusing: Other important official events which were also very successful were the Panamerican Games in Mexico and the Mediterranean Games in Algeria.

Anyone who was at the Pan American Games, Gymnastics, knows that it was a nightmare and certainly not successful. Rostko reared its ugly head as Enrique Gonzalez of the FIG Technical Committee could not get a visa to come and the meet was run by the Pan American Federation in which all the officials are Cuban. Mr. Frank Barr, Committee Director of FIG aged considerably trying to keep the competition fair, and Mr. Gander called it successful — he should have been there.

B. All financial matters, balance. Auditors report were approved except that the breakdown should be better. Max Baerger pointed out how much the United States gives every year (and this does not cover Code of Points) 42% of money collected from 3% tax on international competitions and TV from us and with U.S.A., England, and Canada it is 50%. All Western countries combined, it was 50%. The Eastern countries a mere 2%.

7. Ireland, Puerto Rico, Bolivia, San Salvador, Nigeria and Ireland were nominated to be members of FIG, having completed the requirements. The United States tried to have their proposals taken up at the time, it read as follows:

a) Only federations who can prove that they engage in international or national events for men and women and who participate regularly at World Championships and in the Olympic Games or at very high standard international events should have the right to vote.

Our reasoning was that there are many countries who do not have a stable program in gymnastics capabilities before accepting members just because they had the money to join. We suggested that the Technical Committee could make such a decision. We were overruled by the assembly with the reasoning being that the assembly must take the agenda in order. Therefore the countries named are now members. Cyprus vote was postponed because all papers were not in order. The following countries were suspended for lack of payment of dues: Burma, Colombia, Lebanon, Peru, Philippines, and Senegal. Thailand was expelled.

B. The revision of the statutes was

tackled and directly opposite to the Bern meeting when nothing could pass, with only a few changes, the statutes worked out by the FIG Statutes Committee passed. The finished product will be printed in the near future and they are much clearer than the old ones.

9. The election of officers. The assembly had decided to adopt the one part of the new statutes prior to January 1, 1977 and so the Executive Committee of 11. The members of the committee elected will then elect the three Vice-Presidents from among their group.

The election for President was close and required two ballots and it was between Arthur Gander, the incumbent President from Switzerland and Yuri Titov of the Soviet Union. Titov won by two votes. In the balloting for the 8 members, there were the results:

Japan — 42 votes
Italy — not elected
USA — 24 votes
Spain — 32 votes
Germany FRG — 26 votes
France — 35 votes
Algeria — not elected
Belarus — not elected
Portugal — not elected
Bulgaria — 18 votes
Morocco — not elected
Hungary — 25 votes
Great Britain — 19 votes
East Germany — 25 votes
Poland — 25 votes
Czechoslovakia — 25 votes
Soviet Union — 25 votes
Romania — 25 votes
Cuba — 25 votes
China — 25 votes
India — 25 votes
Iran — 25 votes
Iraq — 25 votes
Israel — 25 votes
Italy — 25 votes
Japan — 25 votes
Korea — 25 votes
Lebanon — 25 votes
Libya — 25 votes
Luxembourg — 25 votes
Malaysia — 25 votes
Malta — 25 votes
Mauritania — 25 votes
Moldavia — 25 votes
Mongolia — 25 votes
Morocco — 25 votes
Netherlands — 25 votes
New Zealand — 25 votes
Nicaragua — 25 votes
Norway — 25 votes
Oman — 25 votes
Pakistan — 25 votes
Panama — 25 votes
Paraguay — 25 votes
Peru — 25 votes
Philippines — 25 votes
Poland — 25 votes
Portugal — 25 votes
Puerto Rico — 25 votes
Qatar — 25 votes
Romania — 25 votes
Saudi Arabia — 25 votes
Senegal — 25 votes
Singapore — 25 votes
Slovakia — 25 votes
Slovenia — 25 votes
South Africa — 25 votes
South Korea — 25 votes
Spain — 25 votes
Sri Lanka — 25 votes
Sweden — 25 votes
Switzerland — 25 votes
Taiwan — 25 votes
Tanzania — 25 votes
Thailand — 25 votes
Togo — 25 votes
Tunisia — 25 votes
Turkey — 25 votes
Uganda — 25 votes
Ukraine — 25 votes
United Arab Emirates — 25 votes
United Kingdom — 25 votes
United States — 25 votes
Uruguay — 25 votes
USSR — 25 votes
Venezuela — 25 votes
Vietnam — 25 votes
Yemen — 25 votes
Yugoslavia — 25 votes
Zambia — 25 votes
Zimbabwe — 25 votes

It was ultimately decided that Mr. Barr was elected with such a high vote. It appears certain that when the new committee has their first meeting that he will be elected as Vice-Chairman. The make-up of the new Executive committee is a good one and Frank Barr will be able to exert a strong influence on the body.

At this writing, I do not have a report on the Women's Technical Committee meeting but I know that you will be glad to note that Mrs. Jackie Pic has been elected to the FIG Women's Technical Committee and that the committee has been completely revamped. Ellen Berger of East Germany is President, the members are: Jackie Pic — USA, Carol Anne Lethen — Canada, Ulla Berg of Sweden, Nick Farnsworth — Netherlands, Simeone, Mrs. of Rumens, and Jozsefina Melichova of Czechoslovakia. Now maybe Women's international gymnastics will function as it should.

The rest of the meeting after the elections went by with no important matters except that the proposal by the United States passed after a lengthy discussion. The word immediately was changed to "when money is available".

b) The Secretary of the FIG should be in Switzerland and the FIG should employ a full time General Secretary immediately. The bank account of the FIG should also remain in Switzerland.

BUCHAREST (AP) — Until recently it was tennis and Lili Stokich. Now, with Nadia Comaneci wearing three gold medals at the Olympic competition, Romania is taking on a new preoccupation — gymnastics.

Songs and poems glorify the Olympic successes, and mothers are asking sports officials where they can send their children to do calisthenics.

People of all ages write to newspapers to convey their good wishes to the gymnasts who "put themselves in the service of the Romanian national colors with so much self-sacrifice and effort, tenacity and patriotism."

The core of the worship is a 14-year-old girl who likes dolls, Alina Delean and Harry Delaunay.

Eight days ago she adored the Soviet starlets Ludmila Tourischeva and Olga Korbut, becoming the all-around Olympic gymnastic champion and winning three gold, one silver and one bronze medal.

"The festive atmosphere has swept the whole town," a youth paper said this week, referring to Oradea, a town on the foot of the Carpathian mountains where Nadia lives.

Her pictures are displayed in all the shop windows. Hundreds of Romanian and foreign tourists ask to see the house where she stays, the school where she learns, the sports hall where she trains.

Alexandrina, Nadia's mother, who works as a hospital cashier, told a reporter that "Nadia stepped into the gym hall not in performance, but in religious ecstasy, her physical energy." At home she was a "bit too frolicsome," the mother said.

"This is the biggest joy, the finest present she could give us, her parents and the country she loves so dearly," the mother had said after learning about Nadia's Montreal performance.



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AN OPEN LETTER TO ALEXANDER LYLO

CHAIRMAN FIG TECH. COMMITTEE

Dear Alex:

Prior to the opening of the Olympic Games, you were elected Chairman of the FIG Technical Men's Committee and had acted in that capacity since April when Mr. Ivan Ivanovich resigned. I am sure that you realize the enormity of your position and that to a great extent your administration of your assignment will determine the future of International Men's Gymnastics.

To establish a need for study, let us look at these comparative scores:

Menich 1972	Varna 1974	Montreal 1976
Japan 571.20	571.40	576.85
USSR 564.05	567.35	576.45

You will notice the big jump in scores in Montreal, about 10%. The competitions listed above were all under Competition #1 rules, TC, 50's. However, in the compularies in Montreal the maximum score was 9.80 with up to 0.20 for Virtuosity and the Optional exercises the maximum score was 9.40 with up to 0.60 for R O V. Under these newrules it is certainly a sound assumption that the scores would have been lower in Montreal but such was not the case. Why?

You will remember that I asked for a clarification of Originality. It was pointed out that Originality bonus points would be rare and yet there were many scores of 9.80, 9.9 and even a 10.0. I saw three Soviet Gymnasts in succession receive 9.9's. Mr. Azarian was said to have given Andrianov a perfect 10.0 with no originality. I am sure that an impartial panel would definitely say that the Japanese gymnasts on the Rings were not scored properly compared with the Soviet gymnasts.

Then there was the case of Boris Chaklin trying to change and changing scores that were definitely in line. The changes were against the Japanese and for the USSR. Then Mr. Chaklin rushed to the Rings to try to insert himself into a discussion on that event. I am sure that this is what Mr. Adatte of Switzerland wanted to bring up at our Judges meeting and was told by you that this was not the time. I wonder when the proper time would be?

I am sure that you feel that there is bias in judging and that there is a schism between the East and West countries. Your assignment of judges points this out clearly: Boris Flixer Japan-Hungary D.Dur-France, Barnesi Japon-Rumania-Czechoslovakia-Canada.

Two of each and so it goes. I wonder what the result would be if all East Judges or all West Judges judged together.

I know that you have a difficult task and I do not know if there are any outside pressures brought to bear on you, but everyone in the United States admires your technical knowledge and love for gymnastics. We feel certain that under your guidance, International Gymnastics will prosper.

*Your's in sport
Frank J. Cumiskey
United States Gymnastics Federation*

Olympics

Political Circus



Olympic Political Circus

The most amusing commemorative column was by Howard Smith as follows:

Winning Losers

by Howard Smith

MONTREAL (AP) — All the Olympic gold has been accounted for, but there were some performances that went unrewarded. Herewith the unofficial Olympic Gilded Fleets awards, commemorating unusual performances under trying circumstances:

• **The Progress-In-Electronics Award** goes to Soviet Modern Pentathlon entry Boris Onischenko and his electrically lugged sword. Onischenko was caught with an axe which was required to register a touch even when there wasn't one during the fencing. He was disqualified.

• **The Don't-Give-Up-the-Ship Award** to British yachtsman Alan Warren and David Hunt. Hunt and Warren, after finishing 14th out of 16 in the two-man Tempest event, burned their boat and, with as much dignity as possible, reached shore.

• **The Displaced-Person Award** to Olmos Charles of Haiti who was tipped nine times and finished five minutes behind everyone else in the 10,000 metres.

• **The What's-In-A-Name Award** to the Indian field hockey team which finished seventh despite the presence of nine players named Singh on the 18-man roster.

• **The Don't-Rock-the-Boat Award** to Soviet canoeists Sergei Petrenko and Aleksandr Vinogradov who began congratulating each other after winning a race, tipped over their canoe and had to be fished out of the Olympic Basin by a motorboat.

• **The I-Don't-Care-No-Respect Award** to Soviet gold medalist Vasily Alexeyev who lifted a record 561 pounds in the clean and jerk. "Maybe now my wife will pay attention to me," said the 344-pound Alexeyev.

• And finally, the All-That-Glitters-Is-Not-Gold Award to Olympic medal winners. The gold medal, it turns out, is only gold-plated. It is valued at about \$60.

So it goes.

However, the most interesting statistic at the Olympic Games, was the presence of over 13,000 correspondents and only 15,000 athletes. More than one writer for each athlete. Many of these writers and officials call for the removal of politics from the Olympics. The United States Gymnastics Federation has been connected with the Olympic movement for many years and to think that politics will ever be removed is a dream. Listen to Alberto Juarez of Cuba who won Gold Medals in the 400 meter and 800 meter track.

"I dedicate this triumph to our leader, Fidel Castro," he said after winning the Olympic 800-meter race in world record time.

"I dedicate this race to everyone and everything that has helped develop our revolutionary sports program so we can compete in the Olympics," he said after winning the 400-meter race yesterday.

Never mind that swimmer John Naber waved the American flag after one of his backstroke victories. Never mind that Willie Claverton dedicated his bronze medal in the 150-meter hurdles to the right honorable Will. Clavens, mayor of Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Any athletes who claim to love shopping super cars for the glory of socialism: Cuba is going to have a tough time relating to the North American working press. The last time anybody checked, even the sports editor of The Daily Worker was driving a Ford LTD.

"...and the support of all Cuban athletes helped achieve this victory for our homeland," he droned on.

And now read about the Great Socialist victory by the East Germans...

German: 'Socialist Victory'

By ELLEN LEMTE

Special to The New York Times

EAST BERLIN, Aug. 3—As East Germany's athletes returned home from their spectacular triumphs at the Olympics in Montreal, the country's Communist leaders were celebrating the triumph as a victory for socialism.

Manfred Ewald, president of the Olympic committee, called the Games a "historic success for the athletes from socialist countries." It was the first time, he said, that athletes from the Communist world "won the absolute majority of medals and points."

The East German team of 61 and disciplined men and women brought home 40 gold, 25 silver and 25 bronze medals, by far the most for this country. They moved ahead of the United States in the unofficial tally of nations, taking second position behind the Soviet Union.

For a country of 17 million people forced to behind border fortifications and still suspended in precarious balance, the success in international sports was seen as an important political gain in helping establish greater national identity and winning allegiance for the Communist state.

Heide Training Method

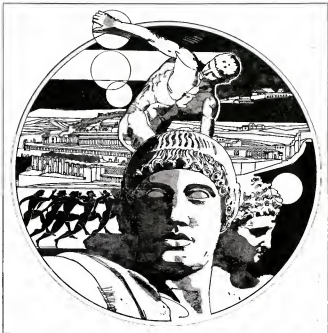
Neues Deutschland, the party newspaper, said the victories in Montreal had been achieved "through the fighting spirit of each individual athlete, through the joint spirit of teamwork and through the love of our socialist homeland."

In a message to the team, the workers of Hertzstadt, a steel plant, pledged that they would "fight in the spirit of Montreal" in stepping up production.

Erich Honecker, party secretary, Willi Stoph, the head of state, and Prime Minister Horst Sindermann called congratulations to each medalist.

Saying that East Germany had sent "a very strong and combative collective" to Montreal, Ewald noted that of the 283 men and women of the team, 169 were returning as medalists.

"That proves the success of our socialist system and our training



methods," he said in a radio address.

"The German Democratic Republic was not known very well in Canada before the Games," he said, "but now millions of Canadians and other spectators have become acquainted with our country."

The young athletes had praise for their team, the country's sports administration and their individual training programs.

Kathrin Ender, the 17-year-old relayman star who came home with four gold medals, said on her arrival that East Germany's success had become possible "only through the generous

encouragement and aid given the athletes by the party, the working class and the Government."

Like other talented children, Miss Ender was picked as a prospective winner at the age of 8 at a local junior competition at Halle, where she lives with her parents. She was placed in one of the special schools where swimming and other sports take up a major part of the curriculum. She expects to graduate from the sports high school next year and then plans to go to a university to study medicine.

The sports administration sends scouts

to all the children's competitions, known as "Sportkidelas," ones for the state-run programs.

In their emphasis on physical training for the young, the East Germans operate 25 so-called sports schools, mostly boarding schools. Ten are on the elementary and 15 on the secondary level. Students spend five to six hours a day swimming, rowing or doing other sports, in addition to their normal school lessons.

Four major training centers exist for adults.

Olympics Political Circus

continued

After the banning of Taiwan when Canada would not let them represent themselves as 'The Republic of China' President Ford met the United States Team at Martinsburg before they left for Montreal and said "I think it is tragic that the international politics and foreign policy gets involved in international sports competition Competition between athletes from all countries ought to be stimulated rather than be curtailed. The head of the U.N. committee fighting South African apartheid credited 30 countries with a 'notable act' in boycotting the Olympic Games to show disgust for that system. It was not because South Africa was competing but because New Zealand was competing and they had sent a New Zealand team to compete in South Africa while the games were on.

"The universally accepted principle" that the Olympics are above politics is a measure of one's capacity for self-deception, says Dorrie de Vorens, a double gold medal winner in swimming in 1964. "I've created a myth about the Olympics, we are living a history that didn't exist then and doesn't exist now." Let us take a look at the Ancient Olympic Games.

The Ancient Games began in 776 B.C. and lasted until A.D. 394.

As for the perfect nobility of the athletes, consider William G. Johnson's commentary in his book *All The Games Is Not Gold*: "It is widely believed now that men competed strenuously for the mere honor of wearing a chaplet of laurel or wreaths made from wild celery or pine twigs or olive leaves. It is widely believed that pure idealism reigned. The truth is that the athletes of ancient Greece were a pampered class, a corps of swaggering mercenaries who did little but build their bodies and massage their egos from one year to the next. No one could compete, of course, unless he could prove he was a freedom and full-blooded son of Greece. That no slave was allowed. It helped a lot to be very, very wealthy: no man entered the Olympic Games unless he had spent the previous eleven months exclusively in training. Many of the athletes were immortalized in marble sculpture, graced in the color of Pindar, even quite openly worshipped at altars built when they died.

"Nothing counted but victory. When Diogenes did win an Olympic championship, a friend said, 'De, Diogenes, for those bastards nothing short of divinity is desired.' Loans were loans

Pindar wrote: 'They sink away, soon forgotten by mortals, nor does any want to disgrace their return.'"

How do you say plus or change in Greek? Because it doesn't sound as if things have changed very much. Even vulgar professionalism was rampant. Athletes used to receive from one set of games to another, picking up lavish rewards in oars and drachmas along the way.

In the 88th Olympiad, Epulios of Thebes, a boxer, was convicted of bribing three opponents to take dives. He was degraded, fined, and required to erect a statue bearing his name and offense. In turn a long line of these statues, called Zanes, was erected just outside the stadium, paid for with fines collected from cheats.

When Rome rose to power, it appropriated the Olympics from Greece, but the religious character of the games was lost. Cruelty and greed grew commonplace. In A.D. 86 the emperor Nero swaggered through several events and had himself declared victor in all. He even fell out of his chariot during a race and had himself declared the winner.

In A.D. 284, the Roman Emperor Theodosius II abolished the pagan ceremony so that his chosen religion, Christianity, could better prosper. During that belated millennium early as much blood was spilled in combat and sacrifice as ever flowed on the plains of Thermopylae. Its centuries passed before the games were re-created.

MODERN OLYMPIC GAMES

Baron de Coubertin launched the modern games almost singlehandedly in Athens in 1896. That first Olympiad attracted 395 athletes (slightly more than half of the ABC-TV team of 1978) and cost the Greeks about \$500,000. From the outset the concept of amateurism ran afield of faulty, unrealistic laws written by wealthy amateur sportsmen. The first shock waves of professionalism that shook the world after the 1912 Stockholm games, when it was discovered that the magnificent Jim Thorpe had played semipro baseball in North Carolina one summer, he was subsequently ordered to return his gold medals. In 1932 the Flying Finn, Paavo Nurmi, was caught padding his expense account and was barred from the games that year. There were petty conflicts, such as the American team's threat to quit the 1932 games reAnnapolis because the American athletes were billeted in a makeshift schoolhouse.

In 1896 when the Modern Games began, Gymnastics was on the program. Germany was the team champion and perhaps defining the occasion, Aris Mitropoulos of Greece won the Rings. There was no gymnastics in 1900 and 1904 due to lack of entries from overseas, the U.S. had thirty men entered and won all events. The United States did not compete in Gymnastics again until 1920, and in 1924, Frank Kriz won a gold medal on the Long Horse. In talking to Frank and some of his teammates, it was evident that there was no problem with the judging and the USA finished 5th as a team. In 1928 our team was weaker and finished 7th. If there was a problem at the competition, it was between the powers in gymnastics in Switzerland beat the reigning champions, Italy. The Olympics of 1932 was the 'depression Olympics'. The Games were held in Los Angeles, California and many countries either did not participate or sent a small group. The Gymnastics was held in the spacious Los Angeles Coliseum and the judging was something to behold. The 3 judge system was used and on the day of the Long Horse Vault there was 17,000 people there, they thought that it was an equestrian event. They saw a man vault and then 5 minutes of discussion concerning the vault. It wasn't long before the stadium was almost empty. That was the year that the United States had asked to use specialists for each event in addition to having an all around team competition. We even had special events such as Tumbling, Rope Climbing and Indian Club Swinging. We swept three events for nine medals, took second in team and took no other medals for a total of 20 medals. Since the IOC technical committee were not even coming, they let the U.S. stage these events as above and it was an advantage for us. George Mier entered the first event (barfrencher) took second and after a lengthy argument with the judges, he withdrew from the competition, he was the lone entrant from Switzerland. Things were relatively quiet in 1932, and by the way, the 1932 Olympic Games was a financial success, but in 1933, when Americans were protesting our participation in the 1936 Games in Berlin because of Nazi persecution of Jews, Avery Brundage, then president of the USOC, was saying, "I don't think we have any business to meddle in this question. We are a sports group . . . When we let politics, racial questions, religious or social disputes creep into our actions, we are in for trouble."

Said Frederick W. Ruben, secretary of the USOC, "Germans are not discriminating against Jews in their Olympic boycotts. The Jews are eliminated because they are not good enough as athletes. Why, there are not a dozen Jews in the world of Olympic caliber."

It remained for the incomparable Brunze to put in writing: "Certain Jews must now understand that they cannot use these games as a weapon in their boycott against the Nazis."

There were many forces trying to keep the athletes from going to Germany in 1936. Money was tight, all incidents were blown up. After Germany was awarded the Games, the struggle began to prevent the Olympics from becoming a showcase for national socialism.

All in all, the Berlin games promised to be something less than Baron de Coubertin's notion of "bringing together in a radiant union all the qualities which guide mankind to perfection." But his successor as president of the I.O.C., a Belgian by the name of Count Henri de Baillet-Latour, became the only man until Winston Churchill to face Hitler down. He informed the Fuhrer "The Olympic Games are not held in Berlin, in Los Angeles, or in Amsterdam. When the five-colored Olympic flag is raised over a stadium, it becomes sacred Olympic territory, and theoretically and for all practical purposes, the games are held in ancient Olympia. There I am the master."

The Fuhrer made no comment. Nor did he comment on that magical moment when Jesse Owens came bounding down the straightaway to win his fourth gold medal, thereby shooting Hitler's Aryan theories all to hell. The Fuhrer simply rose up and stormed out of the stadium.

The United States Men did not have a good Gymnastics Team in 1936 but the bitter struggle between Germany and Switzerland was something to behold. Germany won the team title in Danneberg Stadium, a natural amphitheatre and there were 20,000 people there since gymnastics was very popular in Germany. 1936 marked the first time that women's gymnastics was held in the Olympics as we know it today. Again the host country was allowed to have their sport which they felt they could win and they did. The American girls did well, finishing fifth as a team and Consuela Caruso won a 2nd place medal on the balance beam. While Germany had prepared well to hold the games, the entire city feeling was all over. Storm Troopers ~~everywhere~~ held out their arms on each corner and strong armed anyone trying to cross a street until he said so. The chilling charm

for Hitler and the marching of troops in the streets was a dark omen for the next years to come.

Even though there were no Olympic Games in 1940 and 1944, these years have a number. Since Berlin was number 11, and 1944 became numbers 12 and 13 even in 1916 was numbered 6 and not held, all due to war. In 1948 a quiet Olympics was held as an aftermath of the 2nd World War. The United States Men's Team had tumbled off due to the war. Canada at age 36 just missed a medal on the Pommel Horse by a few tenths of a point with Finland defeating Switzerland for the team title. The judging was horrendous during the competition. It was without a doubt the worst judging ever. Nationalism, or if you prefer - cheating - was the worst ever. It was as a result of the event that a Code of Points was started and helped Men's Gymnastics greatly. Our Women's Gymnastics Team did a fine job finishing in third place to earn the bronze medal for the United States.

Things were comparatively quiet in 1952 in Helsinki. It marked the entrance of the Soviet Union in Olympic competition and they proceeded to win the team Championship in both men's and women's team gymnastics. There isn't much to say about the judging since the USSR was really. Our men finished in 8th place but our girls fell to 18th. Most of our problems at this time was lack of communication with Europe. We did not know the trends of gymnastics.

Also in 1952, a strawberry blonde in a flowing, white nightgown tried to use the Olympics as a sounding board. The opening ceremonies in Helsinki had reached their thermal peak with Paavo Nurmi, patron saint of Finnish distance runners, carrying the Olympic torch into the stadium, when the Frodoian sprang from the stands, raced around the track to the tribune of honor, mounted the steps, and clutched a microphone.

"Ymavet," she said in Finnish, "friends --" and that was it as far as the got with a speech in favor of peace. A man in gray flannels broken out of a covey of officials, wrapped his arms around her necks, and hauled her, struggling, away from the mike.

In 1956 we did improve with thaimen 8th and the women 8th. We have small problems with judging but the Soviets had a hard time beating the Japanese Men in Gymnastics. Japan was allowed to return to the Olympics since they had to be punished as a result of the war. Only a concentrated effort to keep the Japanese men from winning could have been

successful and it was. At the Olympics Hungarian athletes were just starting for the games when Soviet troops moved into their homeland to crush a revolt. On arrival at Olympic Village in Melbourne they tore down the red, green, and white flag of Hungary's puppet Communist government and ran up the national flag of pre-Soviet days.

By the time Russians and Hungarians teams met at water polo, tension had reached the snapping point. Buster 4-0, the Soviet team came out of the water bleeding and needed a police escort to the dressing rooms.

As the Olympics continued to grow, the Soviet Union forced the United States into a "cold war" Olympics, although the United States gradually lost the "cold war Olympics" for a variety of reasons, especially because they seemed unwilling to organize the proper programs in all sports and spend the money to do it. In 1980 our men were 5th, the best ever or since, the girls were 9th. Japan was the coxeted team Gymnastics Championship and still are champs in 1976 much to the chagrin of the famous Russians.

Americans remember the flap caused at the 1968 Olympics in Mexico when Tommie Smith and John Carlos lifted gloved fists during the playing of "The Star Spangled Banner," in protest against the condition of blacks in the U.S.

It was a simple, silent gesture lacking neither dignity nor justice, for if the sports arena is where a person is, then that is the place to petition for redress.

Among the 80,000 spectators, comparatively few noticed anything amiss, but the Olympic fathers soon made certain the whole world would hear about it. Under pressure from the International Olympic Committee, United States officials banished Smith and Carlos (who had in fact already left Olympic Village on their own to join their wives downtown).

Confusing human rights with partisan politics, the newspapers announced, "One of the first principles of the Olympic Games is that politics play no part whatsoever in them. . . . Yesterday United States athletes in a victory ceremony deliberately violated this universally accepted principle by . . . (advertising) their domestic political views. . . . The discrepancy displayed violated the standards of sportsmanship and good manners."

Compare this with the situation before the Munich Games of 1972, before the Games had begun, Black African Nations, supported by many American blacks threatened to boycott the Olympic Games unless Rhodesia was expelled. The IOC capitulated.

OLYMPICS POLITICAL CIRCUS

continued

Of course, when nations begin to play big-league power politics, then mere games of human physical skill no longer matter. The Olympics were founded on the principle of individual competition—pitting the strength, swiftness, and agility of athletes against athletes. Now national interests are paramount; brilliant feats of strength and grace, although they may seize our imaginations for the moment, eventually take second place behind the chauvinistic stockpiling of team points. If you add to this inept and biased officiating a blatant commercialism, outdated rules, a laughable concept of measurements, and an I.O.C. membership that, for the most part, remembers (and probably approves of) the Boer War, you will reach the inescapable conclusion that the flame of the Olympic Games is indeed in peril of being extinguished by the violent winds of the mid-twentieth century.

In 1932, the world witnessed the great tragedy in Munich when the heads of 8 Arab terrorists crept over the walls of the Israeli compound and took 11 Israeli athletes hostage and demanded the return of 200 political prisoners. The bloody gas ended with all of the athletes dead and with them the fragile hopes of the Olympic as scene to promote friendship and goodwill throughout the world.

In Gynecology, the United States felt the cold breath of prejudiced judging. Cathy Nipby had finished 2nd on the balance beam in Angoulême in 1934 and looked great, as did our whole women's team. They 'got' her as soon as possible in the compulsory so that she would be unable to win.

The late Avery Brundage once remarked "The Olympic movement is perhaps the greatest social force in the world. It is a revolt against twentieth-century materialism. It is a devotion of the cause and not the reward.... It appears like a ray of sunshine through clouds of racial animosity, religious bigotry, and political chicanery."

No doubt a whole book should be written about Avery Brundage, though if it were faithful to the subject, it would be lamentably dull, ineffectual, intransparent, insensitive, incorruptible, and rude; he was a commanding figure in amateur sport in America for more than half a century, and for 26 years he reigned as president of the International Olympic Committee.

He defiled Baron Pierre de Coubertin, founder of the modern Olympics, and subscribed without reservation to the Baron's view that "the Olympic movement tends to bring together in a radiant green all the qualities which guide mankind to perfection."

We knew Avery Brundage and he probably still believed in Santa Claus, but one thing, you could always expect to hear exactly what he felt.

As a self-described "100 per cent American," he was a member of the American First Committee and he made no secret of his stance on domestic political efforts. "People like me," he said, "haven't had anybody to vote for since Hoover and Coolidge."

Joe Gergen seems to have captured our feelings that at times transcend all the political problems.

SHOWCASE FOR EXCELLENCE

By Joe Gergen
Newbury

MONTREAL — Late of an evening, over a second beer or spirit, is the time for cynicism. It is then the Olympics appear most vulnerable, most grotesque, most unnecessary. The world has turned another day of fun and games, but just barely.

The mood lingers for several hours, giddy hours devoted to the planning of preposterous races and the disparagement of past achievements. And then something remarkable happens. With the new day comes a new respect. The cynicism of the night dissolves in the brightness of the Olympic Stadium or under the lights of the Forum, in whatever arena the finest athletes in the world have gathered to compete. For they are the reason for this spectacle, and they are reason enough.

Mixed emotions are constantly at play here. Under the Olympic banner there is rampant commercialism and greed, there is hypocrisy and deception. There is, in fact, everything we find so odious and take so much for granted in everyday life.

There also is excellence, a striving of the human spirit to escape the limits of his or her body. And no matter what political systems to which that body is bound, the effort is worthy of admiration.

It is impossible to sit in the stands at the Stadium, listening to the swelling roar of the crowd as athletes strain for the tape, and not feel elated. In such

moments, the identity of the winner appears almost insignificant compared to the enormity of the struggle.

Athletes understand best

The athletes themselves understand the best. So when Mac Wilkins of the U.S. embraced Wolfgang Schenck of East Germany after the discus competition, it was recognition of his effort. When distance runner Dick Goss of New Zealand said it was a sad day for him when the black African athletes left the Olympic Village, it was appreciation of the training that now was wasted. And when decathlon champion Bruce Jenner acknowledged former Nikita Khrushchev of the Soviet Union, it was with respect for another man's ability to push himself, to test himself against others.

"I get along well with him," Jenner said. "I respect him. There's a quote I once read: 'I love my opponent because he brings out the best in me.' That's the way it is with Aniol and me."

It doesn't always happen that way, of course. The American winners meet at the East German movement. Several of Lasse Viren's opponents whisper about blood-doping. A Soviet pentathlete is discovered cheating and the worst is believed about many other Soviets. But if only 100 or 200 of the thousands of athletes who compete in the Olympics each four years feel the way Jenner says he feels, the Games have a place in this world.

Too often, we place more emphasis on the form than the substance. What is important about the Olympics is not the pagentry and the symbols, the flags and the flame. They imbue the Games with an ethereal quality, of course, and they are visual delight, tailored perfectly to the needs of television. But it is the competition, the interaction among athletes, that is the source of Olympic strength.

Memorable moments

Among them, they produce a rich collection of memorable moments, finding faces and personal insights, the endless variety of the human race is here, and it is fascinating.

A 4-11, 165-pound Romanian gymnast turns the world head over heels for a few days with her gymnastic feats. At the same time, a 7-2, 250-pound Russian basketball player toys with her opponents. They both win gold medals.

Track events are dominated by a cold-blooded Finn who runs great distances with a superb arm of timing

and a jingoistic Cuban who runs his opponents into the ground with an astonishing display of power. They, too, win gold medals.

But everyone cannot win. Weightlifters in excess of 300 pounds are weak-kneed alongside Yevgeny Alexeev. Older girls and women cannot match Nadia Comaneci's strength of will. Kamela Ender is too much swimmer for any creature without fins to handle. Yet winners and losers alike share in the Olympic experience. They will have had this in common.

There has been a troubled Olympiad. The cost of staging the Games has been enormous. The intense security has been a source of constant complaints by athletes. They have lived in overcrowded conditions within the sight of soldiers and guns. It has made them edgy.

Yet, many of them will be back at the Moscow Olympics in 1980, providing the Games are not engulfed by partisan politics and providing their bodies can stand up to the years. The problems of the world do not stop at the gates of the Olympic Village, but for them there is no better place. The competition awaits.

It is that competition which was responsible for Comaneci and Voina, for Ender and Jensen, for Alberto Juantorena and John Naber. It is that competition which is responsible for human excellence.

In Montreal the Soviet Men's Gymnastics Team had the best team ever but they made the mistake of trying to cheat to victory, details in the article on Gymnastics in Montreal. What about the 1980 Olympics which is to be held in Moscow. The questions to be answered are all political!

That question is: Will Moscow open its arms to all nations, regardless of ideology and policy, or will it decide to ban teams from those countries whose policy is regarded here as distasteful?

Despite the curiosity of many, including officials of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), the Soviets have not yet clearly answered that question. The closest they have come to revealing their thoughts is to say that Moscow will welcome the "widest representation" from around the world.

For a country which has previously campaigned against "reactionaries" in international sporting events, does that mean the USSR will invite South Africa? Rhodesia? China? Israel? South Korea? Taiwan in the garb of "Republic of China"? Or some other country that has somehow offended sensibilities in the socialist world?

There are signs that the Soviets would like to target political differences this one time when they act as host, but the dilemma is whether other countries will let them do so.

Canada succumbed to pressure from its new-found friend, Mainland China, to ban the Taiwanese this summer. The Soviet Union also has a lot of friends, particularly from Africa, who believe the Olympics is not above politics.

However, the Soviets do not like their victories cheapened by iterations that they won by default because some countries did not compete, as in Canada. On the other hand, history also shows that the country threatened to pull out of the 1968 Olympics in Mexico City if South Africa participated. (South Africa did not.)

This is the country that staunchly supported the boycott of Rhodesia at Munich in 1973.

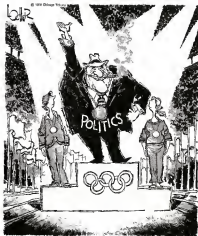
This is the country that boycotted World Cup soccer in 1973 when it refused to play on Chilean soil after the downfall of Marxist President Salvador Allende.

This is the country that threatened this year to boycott an international tournament if it is held in Israel.

But this is also the country that was uncharacteristically silent when Canada broke Olympic precedent by telling Taiwan it could not compete under a Chinese banner.

Despite fears from the west, there has been absolutely no hint here in the official press or from public statements that Moscow plans to set an Olympic precedent. On the contrary, official propaganda has continued to insist that Moscow will promote "international cooperation among all peoples, including those from different social systems."

This country's latest course may be to fulfill a promise made two years ago, when Moscow became the first socialist capital to win an Olympics, to strictly observe international Olympic rules. If those rules against political considerations remain in force, Moscow may have the excuse it needs to avoid the political minefield and welcome all the world's nations to the 22nd Olympiad.



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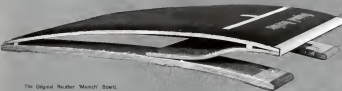


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34th Annual Meeting of the NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGIATE GYMNASTICS COACHES (MEN)

34th Annual Meeting of the NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGIATE GYMNASTICS COACHES (MEN)

Holiday Inn - Penn Center
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

BUSINESS MEETING Minutes

Friday, April 1, 1976 (Raphael-Park
Room, Holiday Inn-Penn Center).

AMENITIES

The meeting was called to order by President Don Robinson at 8:30 a.m. The minutes of the Fall Meeting of the NACGC as distributed through the mails were accepted. Bob Peavy, NACGC Treasurer, reported there was \$1587.30 in the NACGC account as of March 30, 1976. Carol Armstrong of the Presidents Commission on Olympic Sports was introduced.

STATISTICAL REPORT

In the absence of Jerry Wright, Bob Peavy gave the Statistical report. The following statement was read: (1) 172 people received the weekly reports including A. Sports Illustrated B. The Sporting News C. The Philadelphia Inquirer. (2) 116 Colleges and Universities sent in most results at one time or another. A. 21 Colleges and Universities from the West B. 21 Colleges and Universities from the Mid-west C. 20 Colleges and Universities from the Mid-east D. 27 Colleges and Universities from the East E. 18 Colleges and Universities from the South. It was moved, seconded, and passed that if the four equipment companies (American, Gyrn Master, Russian and Porter) will continue to support the NACGC Statistical Report, the NACGC desires to continue its service as established by Jerry Wright.

RULES COMMITTEE REPORT

Roger Council, President of the Rules Committee reported that the Committee was to have met, but the meeting will now be held April 11-12, 1976 at the Chicago O'Hare Hilton with full membership expected to attend.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF GYMNASTICS JUDGES

The following statements were made by Ted Murczyk: (1) New interpretations will be given of the FIG Code as soon as the Code is circulated. (2) The cost should be about \$45.00 for the new FIG Code. (3) U.S. copies should be ready any time according to Frank Curneely. (4) The Judges Association will only make interpretations of the New FIG Code and is not authorized to make rules. (5) More television and replay of television will be employed in conjunction with biomechanical analysis in judging sessions.

RESEARCH AWARDS COMMITTEE

Dr. Jack Besterfeldt (1) There will be an invitation to submit research anytime. The Research Awards Committee would consider any research if it were published by 12/31/76. (2) There will be an International Symposium on Gymnastics Research the second week in September, 1976 at University of Illinois, Chicago Circle Campus. (3) If anyone is interested in the ASTM equipment standards and research in the area, contact Jack Besterfeldt, Newt Loten or Calk Holtschlag. (4) Besterfeldt stated that he had been asked to join with the Canadian Gymnastics Association in participating in establishing a symposium in 1978.

COACH OF THE YEAR

Art Aldritt (Chairman) stated that Coach of the Year ballots were not getting to him by the established deadline. He encouraged members to head the deadline.

USGF AND COLLEGIATE SPORTS COUNCIL REPORT

Hal Frey stated there were several international gymnastics matches hosted by the United States. The Russian and Romanian meets were extremely well received. There will be the Olympic Qualifying matches coming up in the Month of May Continued emphasis will be placed on the age-group program by the USGF. Bars stated that Sophia, Bulgaria would probably be the site of the upcoming World University Games. The USGF, started in 1962 in conjunction with the NCAA, now has a worth of \$851,000 The American Cup Men was held in New York at Madison Square Garden, March 27-28, 1976. It was a two day meet with 22,000 people

in attendance. Expenses were \$87,000, but profits were \$75,000 for the USGF. It was announced that the US Men's and Women's qualifying team scores are the highest in the second group of six teams to be selected for the 1978 Games. There will be an FIG meeting in Montreal, Canada in 1978. The elections will be important. Bars stated he expected to run for President of the FIG. Bars urged the NACGC to "get closer to the All Around program as quickly as possible". The American Cup meet will be an annual affair.

OLD BUSINESS

Eric Hughes suggested a name change for the NACGC. Bob Peavy moved to rename the organization National Association of College Gymnastics Coaches (men) and that the name change be incorporated immediately in the appropriate places in the Constitution and By-Laws at the earliest convenience of the new secretary. Motion passed. Art Aldritt moved that the name change be National Association of Collegiate Gymnastics Coaches (men). Motion passed.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

Don Robinson, President. (1) There has been no firm commitment on TV coverage for the 1977 NCAA Gymnastics Championships to be hosted at Arizona State University. ABC-TV might give coverage, if not, a closed circuit is a possibility. (2) It was announced that Don Toney had offered to illustrate the 1976 Olympic Compulsory exercises when they have been received.

NEW OFFICERS

The Nominating Committee nominated the following for office: Art Aldritt - President, Bob Peavy - Vice President, Tom Dunn - Secretary/Treasurer. The slate was elected unanimously by the membership for the 1976-77 fiscal year.

Bob Peavy hands pen and paper over to new Secretary/Treasurer Tom Dunn.

NEW BUSINESS

(President's Remarks) Art Aldritt encouraged input from all coaches belonging to the NACGC (Men).

USOC DUES, \$1000

Don Robinson questioned whether or not we should pay dues to an organization under investigation for questionable actions. Bill Meade recommended paying the dues as the USOC has provided our Olympic Development program with funds for training camps, etc. It was resolved that the dues be paid.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Dr. Robert D. Peavy suggested that the Executive Committee always include a "past president" by inserting the words "selection exempt" in Article IX - Standing Committees, it presently reads "It shall consist of three elected officers, the immediate past president. . . ." Insert the words "selection exempt" after president. Motion passed.

BY-LAW CHANGE

Dr. Robert D. Peavy suggest that smoking be prohibited at all official meetings, sessions, and sounding board meetings of the NACGC, social functions being excepted. After some heavy and some light discussion the motion was passed.

Art Adiritt proposed that the Coach of the Year be entitled to request that his assistant coach's name be placed on the Coach of the Year plaque in addition to his own, and that a second plaque be available for the assistant at his own expense. It was generally felt that such a statement should not appear as a By-Law of our association and that such situations could be handled individually as they occur. Motion deferred.

COACH OF THE YEAR REGIONS

It was generally agreed that nobody knew for sure what region A. Vega was in for the purpose of regional Coach of the Year voting. It was resolved that rather than giving this problem to the USOF or the NCAA that the President appoint an ad hoc committee to define appropriate regions for the purpose of coach of the Year voting. Motion passed. The president indicated that the Committee would probably be the Executive Committee.

HONORARY MEMBER

Art Adiritt suggested that Chuck Kearney be voted an honorary lifetime membership in the NACGC with voice and vote and shall be assessed no dues (as per the By-Laws). Motion passed. A second motion was made to refund Chuck's dues for the year 1976-77. Motion passed.

NISSEN AWARD

Tom Darling reported that 3,500

people received nominating ballots, and that 51 such ballots were returned with 37 different nominees. He suggested that all coaches with seniors worthy of the Nissen Award let others know about this young man in advance of the balloting. Much discussion followed on the nominating and voting procedures used in determining the Nissen Award winner. Some concern was shown for the timing of the award, i.e. prior to the NCAA Championships. It was generally felt that the award was for a senior record and that the timing was appropriate. Karl Schwarzschild suggested that short nominating presentations be given at the USOF Congress to acquaint everyone with the nominees. A motion was made by Hal Frey that only college coaches and nationally certified judges be allowed to nominate and vote for the Nissen Award - the motion was withdrawn, but a strike vote showed the group was against limiting the nominating to select group. The voting, it was pointed out, has always been limited to coaches and judges.

RESEARCH AWARD

It was moved and passed that the previous \$700 research awards be combined to become one \$500 award, and that this award be given to completed research only.

NISSEN AWARD NOMINEES

It was moved and passed that the NACGC invite and pay for all the Nissen Award nominees to attend the Association's Annual Awards Banquet.

MEET PROCEDURES

A question as to the order of competition within each group was raised, i.e. team members first up, all-around individuals next, individual qualifiers next, and then Division II individuals? It was suggested by Randy Carruthers that this be spelled out more clearly in the rulebook. Hal Frey noted that he felt only top line equipment should be on the floor at the NCAA Championships. Tom Darling explained that his company (Russett) complied with the wishes of the host coach in this matter. Roger Gerslert announced that all runner boards would be allowed on the floor. Roger then read a statement from the NCAA which said that the introduction of any individual or institution on the floor of the championships or on the hotel, etc. could result in disqualification for the following championships by the Games Committee.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Roger Gerslert informed the

Association members that the NCAA would not publish a Gymnastics Rulebook next year, but that the USOF would provide the service for us. Bill Meade explained that the USOF would be paying all transportation expenses for the qualifiers to the Semi-Final Olympic Trials (at Berkeley) and that the USOF would pay these expenses for those who qualify for the Final Trials at Penn State.

MEETING ADJOURNED

Meeting Reconvened
April 2, 1976 - 9:10 a.m.

APPOINTMENTS

Assistant Awards Chairman - Frank Walcott, All-American Awards Chairman - Karl Schwarzschild, Officers Savings Gymnastics Hall of Fame Chairman - George Saypolis, NACGC Member at-Large - Paul Mayer, NACGC USOF Representative - Alice Grosfeld.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Ned Cranley and Art Adiritt announced that jobs were open at their respective institutions for women with expertise in gymnastics.

Jerry Miles of the NCAA office pointed out that he could not interpret rules. Rule interpretations are done by Enforcement Officers (i.e. Bill Hunt and Dean Burt) (913-384-3226). Jerry's job as the National Office Representative is to assist the host any way he can. He suggested bringing all rule complaints to your Athletic Director, because he has a vote in NCAA meetings. Jerry explained that the League NCAA Championships would be selected by ABC rather than our meet. Our championship, however, would be televised on cable T.V. to approximately 440,000 homes (15 hours Sat and 15 hours Sun, April 10 and 11). In addition the NCAA will make a generation film on our championship as they did last year. Other promotional items provided by the NCAA are posters, bumper stickers, and Key chains. Jerry further explained that what we continually call our Rules Committee is properly called the Sports Committee for Gymnastics and that this committee includes a non-voting high school representative, a voting athletic director, and equal representation between Division I and Divisions II and III combined. Nominations for replacements for departing committee members should be sent to Penny Vaughn of the Committee on Committees at the NCAA office (Shawnee Mission, Kansas 66222). Roger Gerslert noted that there would be an opening soon for a Division II and III

**34th Annual Meeting of the
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
COLLEGIATE GYMNASTICS
COACHES (MEN) continued**

person on the committees. It was further pointed out that key nominations for committee positions usually come from the committees itself.

NOTES

The point was made by Roger and Jerry that because of the numerous factors influencing the Rules Committee (Sports Committee for Gymnastics) its actions are definitely not a mirror image of NACGC Sounding Board actions, however, the NACGC is the strongest single influence on the committee. It was further pointed out that this committee is primarily concerned with the conduct of the National Championships rather than dual meets. Roger invited coaches to write letters to committee members and air their views. Jerry also mentioned that the NCAA has mandated that all sports elevate their standards and reduce the number of participants in their National Championships.

At one point during the sounding board Roger Council mentioned that he thought we were changing our rules too quickly. He suggested that a change in our policies would bring better results internationally than a change in our format.

Don Robinson hopes the USGF will hire a national coach who would travel to the various colleges and help the country's best all-around men with complexities, etc.

**N.A.C.G.C. (MEN)
SOUNDING BOARD**

Moderator: Roger Council (Chairman, NCAA Gymnastics Committee).

Others on the day: Committee members Bill Ballister, Don Robinson, Frank Walcott, and NCAA Representative Jerry Mills.

**N.A.C.G.C. (MEN)
SOUNDING BOARD
HELD APRIL 2, 1978**

Summary Draft for Roger Council

1. Eric Hughes noted that of the 129 schools listed by the NCAA only 113 actually had men's gymnastics programs, and that the 55 represented at our meeting accounted for almost 50% of the total group.

2. A suggestion was made that each conference present rule changes at our National meeting in a formal manner. Following that the entire membership would be polled by mail and formal recommendations would be made to the rules committee. No comment.

3. Several ideas were voiced concerning the two judge system versus the four judge system. Two judges for dual meets, four judges for regional and national championships, if four judges are a top priority the money should be found to pay them, mistakes are costly with two judges, one strong judge will dominate; the 2 judge system offers less opportunity for beginning judges; could use 4 judges for dual meets for training purposes; just as unhappy with 4 at 2, just 2 another year. Ted Murrylock: judging system was built for 4 judges not two, if outcome of competition not in doubt use two, for close meets use four. Out costs other ways. Rich Chew: two judge system facilitates the running of regional and national meets.

STRAW VOTE: Return to four — approximately 55% of group. Stay at two — approximately 20%.

4. Ideas concerning all-around emphasis: all-around emphasis may cause split between division one and division two and three. Discussion centered on getting the best teams to the NCAA Championships by limiting team size. Eight or nine men, two judges, 12 times. Four at large teams plus two lowest scoring conference champions at 1 P.M. sessions. Six other teams hoped to eliminate team finals and avoid injuring all-around men. Alternative, Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday meet (Friday — rest). Openers, no team finals would greatly affect gate receipts. Another idea, 18 teams, two from each conference. Thought, if not team finals champion would be chosen by two judges.

STRAW VOTE: Would like an increase in number of teams sent to NCAA Championship — only one opposing vote.

Increase number of all-around men — 70% of group.

Decrease in team size (no change in AAJ) — 60%.

Status quo — 30%.

... After more discussion focused on specialists, good or bad? US has increased international quality without eliminating specialists. Can high schools go to all-around with only two or three months of season? Reduce team size and all-around will take care of itself. Rules changing too fast? Status quo forces all-around to be specialists. Suggestion: Six men per event, four scores to count, twelve men total.

STRAW VOTE: Favor four year phase out of specialists — 10%.

Favor no phase out — 50%.

Immediate all-around program — 35%.

5. Decline for using new olympic computers. Ideas: Jan. 1, 1977, stay

with old rather than no computers; no computers better than working old computers. Should have new computers by Aug. 15, 1978; final decisions should be made at Congress; old computers will teach basics of new computers; use whatever we have on the new computers. Suggestion: statement in rule book — if no computers then...

8. Suggestion that committee members should not bring personal opinions to rule meetings. Observation: rules committee acted wisely on all-around question last year as NACGC majority vote has changed this year.

7. Interest shown by small schools for an official rule stating that they may compete with only three scores counting. Reply — official meet results are official, and scores counting can be by agreement of coaches.

8. Reuther Boards are in a process of evolution. It is hoped that there will be a consensus among companies soon. Warning: web papers pending regarding one type of board may be dangerous, suggest firm specifications.

RULE CHANGE: change rule concerning bringing your own equipment to meet to make an exception for Reuther Boards.

9. Use compulsory as a 7th event in dual meets? Suggestion: can be done by individual agreement.

10. Closed vs. open judging systems and flashing: it was suggested that the committee more clearly state the rule concerning the method by which scores should be flashed. Suggestion: no chat sheet.

11. **STRAW VOTE:** In favor of a new NCAA all-around team championship at a different time and place than present championship — 5% of group.

12. **NEW RULES SUGGESTIONS:** competition ad for dual meets, 8 ft. wide mat requirement rather than 8 ft. requirement now presently ignored. Liability, three awards for team championship; three division two slots to division one champ; wild card slots for all-around men or a score out off order than three from each conference.

13. Should standards be lowered for division two and three championship, i.e. easier compulsories, less strict ROV requirements, or lower qualifying scores? No discussion.

14. SBH concerned with "tryout rule" interpretation as they pertain to High School seniors at summer camp.

MEETING OF THE FIG MEN'S TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

NOTE: Mr. Ivanovich of Yugoslavia, who was elected Chairman of the Men's Technical Committee in Munich in 1972, resigned in May 1976. His resignation was due in part to the constant interference of Arthur Gander in technical matters and specifically due to the decision by Arthur Gander to hold a 3rd qualification match in Germany. Mr. Ivanovich was totally opposed to this 3rd round and voted against it. He was willing to stand by the results of the 2 rounds we had already. He was horrified at the conception and the needless waste of money and time away from training. All qualifications were a total waste of time as the first 12 teams from Varna, the World Games of 1972, were the same 12 teams who competed in Montreal. Mr. Ivanovich had planned to retire at the end of his term in Montreal and not seek office, since there was to be only his vicecity, he had said that the United States should be represented on the Committee and he had planned to support the USGF Candidates. Mr. Ivanovich's retirement in May was a well-earned retirement and spoiled a fitting end to his fine career with FIG. We, in the United States Gymnastics Federation have always admired Mr. Ivanovich for his dedication and fairness while in office and we were fortunate to have him in the United States on many occasions. We wish him a long happy retirement.

Men's technical assembly

12.2.1976

09:00-12:00 h. - 14:30-16:00 h.

1. Opening of the assembly by the chairman of the MTC.
2. Roll call and verification of powers by the secretary of the MTC.
3. Approval of the report of the chairman of the MTC.
4. Approval of the minutes of the technical assembly 1975 held in Berna.
5. Olympic Games and next competitions.
6. Proposals made by the Federations and the MTC.
7. Approval of technical regulations.
8. Judges courses and questions concerning judges, trainer's courses and questions concerning trainers.
9. Elections:
 - a) 1 president
 - b) 2 vice-presidents
 - c) 4 members
10. Compulsory exercises next World Championships 1978 and Olympic Games 1980.
11. Results of qualifying competitions and experiences made.
12. Miscellaneous.

The meeting was called to order by Vice-Chairman Alexander Lylo of Czechoslovakia at 9:25 AM on July 13, 1976. Mr. Bryce Taylor, President of the Canadian Gymnastics Federation, welcomed the members of the Technical Assembly to Montreal, Canada and wished all a fine Olympic Games. Mr. Lylo then welcomed the Assembly and asked the Secretary, Karl Heinz Zischke, East Germany, to call the roll. The total of countries present varied while the secretary was reading the roll-call and had to be established during the meeting, however, between 35 and 40 delegates were there. There were many

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who had never represented their countries and had no idea of the ability of candidates that were voted on later. The report of the Chairman (below) was accepted as printed.

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE MEN'S TECHNICAL COMMITTEE (MTC)

The administrative period between May 1975 and 15th February 1976 was characterized by intense activity at a technical level as well as by a number of manifestations which were successful and perfectly organized from all points of view.

Manifestations

11th European gymnastics championships, Bern, 1975.

The organization of the 11th Individual Men's European Championships was entrusted to Bern, that beautiful Swiss city. The Championships took place on Saturday 31st May and Sunday 1st June 1975.

53 gymnasts representing 16 European federations participated in the competitions where there were happily no serious accidents.

It was a magnificent spectacle and demonstrated the very real progress made by Artistic Gymnastics in Europe.

All in all, the marking was correct. There were three aspects which were rejected by the jury of appeal: after examination of the marks, the latter decided that they corresponded entirely to the standards set down in the regulations.

The organization of this manifestation — and particularly that of the computing office — gave every satisfaction. The only criticism which can be made is concerning the temperature in the hall, unfortunately too low: 16-17°C.

After the success of these 11th European Championships of Artistic Gymnastics in Bern, it is my pleasure and duty in the capacity of the FIG official responsible for the technical side of these competitions, to express my most sincere gratitude to our colleagues of the organizational committee in Bern as well as to the members of the Swiss Gymnastic Federation for their valuable contribution to the organization of this important European manifestation.

6th Gymnastrade, Berlin, 1975.

It is difficult to find words to express the feelings of both the participants and spectators who had the privilege of being guests at the 6th Gymnastrade held in the athletic and Olympic City of Berlin from 1st to 6th July, 1975.

Thanks to this manifestation, the whole world was able to appreciate the true value of our sport within the general framework of physical training. The Gymnastrade was an international gymnastic festival, uniting all the disciplines: Rhythmic Sportive Gymnastics, Artistic Gymnastics on the ground and at the apparatus without however, there being any kind of classification. We witnessed a confrontation of the very best gymnasts with those who yet have progress to make; both senior and all age categories were represented. It was a pity that some of the affiliated federations were not present at this international manifestation which was such a signal success.

It only remains for me to express my deep appreciation to all these federations present. I should also like to thank most cordially and to congratulate our colleagues in the federation of the German Federal Republic and most particularly the members of the organizational committee for the perfection of their planning.



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1976 Test in Montreal

The organizational committee of the XXI, Olympic Games held a test from 26th July to 1st August 1976 in Montreal, in preparation for the coming Olympic Games.

34 gymnasts representing 13 federations participated.

The organizers demonstrated that the preparations were progressing normally. In particular, the composing office, which will play a most important role at the 1976 Olympic Games, gave satisfaction.

We were thus reassured that the organization of the gymnastic competitions within the framework of the Olympic Games in Montreal will involve nothing but praise. I should like to thank in advance the collaborators on the organizational committee for their contribution to the success of this important manifestation.

1st World Cup, London, 1976

The 1st World Cup for artistic gymnastics took place in London (Wembley) from 27th to 29th October, 1976, with the participation of 12 gymnasts representing 8 federations. This event aroused lively interest among the spectators who filled the big hall at Wembley and who applauded enthusiastically the exercises presented by the best gymnasts in the world.

The winners had the honor of being awarded their cups by Princess Anna. The organization left nothing to be desired and I should like to express my deepest appreciation to my colleagues of the British Amateur Gymnastic Association, as well as to all those who contributed to the success of this first international competition.

Other manifestations

During the period under report, the following manifestations were also held: the Pan-American Games at Mexico, the Mediterranean Games in Algiers, the Balkan Games for juniors in Ankara, etc.

4th Intercontinental course for men judges

It was at Thonon, on the shores of the Lake of Geneva, that the 4th Intercontinental Course for Men Judges took place from 3rd to 7th September, 1976, using 78 judges from 34 federations.

The programme included the elaboration and interpretation of the provisions laid down in the new edition of the FIG Code of points.

The experts were ITC FIG officials thanks to whom this course was a complete success.

May I also thank most cordially the organizational committee and the French Gymnastic Federation, all those who contributed to the success of this course, and also all the judges who participated in it. I should like to thank them in particular for their excellent discipline and behaviour throughout the entire course.

Other judges' courses

Following the 4th course discussed above, FIG courses of the 4th cycle were also held in the following places: Tokyo, Prague, Budapest, Moscow, Frankfurt, Novi Sad, Kuwait, Madrid, Copenhagen, Johannesburg, Melbourne, Rio de

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Jessie, Speckhoine, Berlin German Democratic Republic. Judges courses will also be held in other countries.

My thanks go to all the organizers of these courses, above all to those colleagues who are not members of the MTC FIG authorities, to the federations that took charge of various organizational tasks and to those who delegated participants.

Trainers' course

A trainers' course was held between 24th and 30th January 1976 in Kuwait for trainers belonging to the federations in the country, Syria, Libya and Iraq.

New edition of the Code of points

The new edition of the Code of points has been finalized and the chairman of the study commission submitted it to the members of the MTC FIG at the meeting held in Chiasso from 13th to 17th December 1974 where it was approved.

For reasons beyond our control, publications of this Code has been delayed and this we regret.

On the occasion of the Intercontinental course in Thonon and at other judges' courses, the provisions contained in the new edition of the Code of Points were explained to those participating who, from then on, were able to judge the compulsory and voluntary exercises on this basis, i.e. as of 17th October, 1975.

Qualifying competitions for the 1976 Olympic Games in Montreal

According to the system of qualification for the 1976 Olympic Games in Montreal, the men's teams occupying the first six places, as well as the individual men gymnasts placed 1st to 32nd in the individual classification for competition No. 1 of the 1974 World Championships in Varna automatically qualify. On the other hand, the other teams and individual gymnasts who wish to participate in the 1976 Olympic Games will have to take part in qualifying competitions which will be taking place from 17th October, 1975, to 17th April, 1976, inclusive.

All the details concerning the type and standards of the competition, the announcement thereof, the documentation, the jury, the final classification, the cases of appeals, cancellation of competitions in case of irregularities, financial matters and the relations between the affiliated federations and the NOC's are — all stipulated in the system of qualification for the 1976 Olympic Games in Montreal.

By 18th February 1976, a total of 6 teams have already taken part in qualifying competitions held by the following federations: Bulgaria, Canada, China (Taiwan), Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, Great Britain, Italy, Korea (Popular Democratic Republic), Korea (Republic), Mexico, Norway, Poland, Spain, Switzerland and the USA, as well as 7 individual gymnasts, 1 Danish, 3 Australian and 3 Yugoslavian. These qualifying competitions will continue, within the prescribed framework mentioned above, until the final date.

The compulsory exercises for the 1976 World Championships and the 1980 Olympic Games have already been decided upon. They will be demonstrated for the first time during the 1976 Olympic Games in Montreal and will be the subject of publications in due course.

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Meeting of the MTC-FIG.

The MTC-FIG has held two meetings, extracts from whose minutes were published in the FIG Bulletin No. 4/1975.

During the administrative period I have just reviewed, the members of the MTC-FIG made a very considerable effort for which I should like to thank them most sincerely. The same applies to all the federations affiliated to the FIG and their technical staff whose activities have made such a valuable contribution to the development of gymnastics. My cordial thanks also go to our two collaborators, Mr. Helmut Rothenrich and Mr. A. Huguenin for their so valuable assistance. They also go to the MTC-FIG with whom collaboration was perfect, as well as to the FIG Executive Committee which was always at pains to be understanding and sympathetic.

Finally, to conclude my last report as chairman of the Men's Technical Committee, I should like to express yet again the deep gratitude I feel towards all my friends and colleagues in gymnastic circles and to say how much I hope that the future will continue to be characterized by this same spirit of collaboration and understanding between gymnasts and federations, thus contributing to the prosperity and advancement of artistic gymnastics throughout the world.

Sombor, 17th February, 1976.

The chairman of the MTC-FIG: Ivan Ivanovic

The minutes of the Technical Assembly which met in Berna in 1975 were approved.

The following dates and places were ratified by the Assembly:

- 1977 European Men's Championships — Soviet Union — May,
- 1977 European Women's Championships — Prague, Czechoslovakia-May 13-14,
- 1977 Student Games — Sofia, Bulgaria — August 17 to 28,
- 1978 World Cup — Spain,
- 1978 World Gymnastics Championships — France,

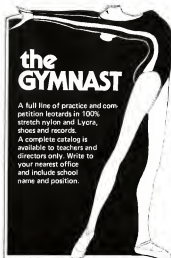
All proposals concerning changes in FIG structure and rules were set aside due to the new Code of Points and the new FIG statutes to be voted on at the General Assembly. One significant rule was passed. The new rule increases the limiters at the World Games to be increased from 6 to 8.

The next item was the election of the nine committees for the next four days. Alex Lylo was elected president over Gonzalez of Spain by a wide margin. The delegates were then asked to vote for 6 members of the committee. Many delegates were there for the first time and some knew nothing about gymnastics. These were the candidates:

Men's technical committee

President		
Lylo Alexander	ChiribidzeVito	former ms.
Gonzalez Enrique	Spain	former ms.

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U.S.G.F. OLYMPIC DEVELOPMENT CAMP LETTERS

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Dear Mr. Cunhaury,

I enjoyed in participating in the U.S.G.F. this year. I am very grateful that you helped make it possible for me to be involved in this program. I especially thought that the Olympic Gymnastics Development Camp was excellent. I believe the camp will help bring up the level of gymnastics in the United States.

Mr. Cunhaury, it would be very appreciated, if you would be kind enough to send me information about next year's camps. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,
Rod Horn

In order to be elected on the first ballot, one had to get 20 votes. Needless to say, the five members sitting at the front of the room were elected. This made the same committee as it was, 5 men from Europe and one from Japan. The remaining candidates had to run again with only one spot left. Nobody withdrew even though the candidates who were in the running were, Adette, Swiss, Zacharias, W. Germany, Glands, Italy, Andri, France in addition to Cunhaury USA and Plink, Canada. The total votes of these men was 23 and Urban of Hungary got elected with 8 votes. There is no representation in the Western Hemisphere at all and Spain, Finland, and Czechoslovakia, are represented even though the United States has moved into world contention.

The compulsory exercises were shown and were the high light at a useless Judge's Course. The exercises will be distributed soon in this country and it is a shame that except for the Pommel Horse, they are a step backward. Meeting adjourned at 2:30 p.m.

Dear Sir:

I would like sincerely to thank you for allowing me to attend this year's U.S.G.F. Junior Olympic Development Camp. After being excluded from last year's camp because of NCAA recruiting regulations, I was very happy to be able to attend this year's camp.

The camp was extremely beneficial for me and, I believe, for the other participants as well. I can not help but believe that in continuing a program such as this, the United States will soon become an international power in gymnastics. This camp is helping to form a good nucleus of young talent with proper training habits and attitudes, which, in my opinion, is what the country needs in order to improve.

I would also like to thank the coaches who donated their time to this program, namely: Mr. Wadsworth Mills, Mrs. Dick Fossil, Mrs. Paul Zent, and especially, Mr. Masayuki Watanabe. The coaching and conditions were the best I have experienced for good training. Also, I am grateful to Mr. Bill Meade and Southern Illinois University for allowing us to use their facilities.

Again, I would like to thank all the people who made the camp possible.

Sincerely,
Steven Hunt Dobros
20721 Marine Avenue
Saratoga, California 95070

Dear Mr. Cunhaury,

I had the pleasure of attending the U.S.G.F. Olympic Development Camp this year, held at Southern Illinois University. Since I know that you were responsible for the formation of the

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U.S.G.F. Olympic Development Camp LETTERS continued

camp, I would like to personally thank you. It was by far the best camp that I have ever attended and I learned a tremendous amount. The coaches were fantastic and the information they passed on to us was really great and very helpful to my workouts now. Not only did we learn inside the gym during workouts, but we had a one hour lecture every day where I also learned a lot. I do not think there is a camp anywhere in the United States that can compare with the level of gymnastic information at this camp.

Sincerely yours,
Tom Ryan

Dear Mr. Connelley,

I just wanted to thank you and the U.S.G.F. for setting up the Olympic Development Camp. It was a great learning experience.

The coaching of basics and technique was tremendously helpful.

I hope you will continue with this program because I feel it is the best way to improve future Olympic teams.

Sincerely,
Phil Carey

Dear Mr. Connelley,

I'm sorry I'm a little late in writing you, but I've been very busy. I really appreciate you for sending me to the Olympic Development Camp. I really enjoyed myself, while having the hardest workouts of my life. The coaching was fantastic. Mr. Weinstein, Mr. Zent, Mr. Mills, and Mr. Foxall were all excellent coaches.

The workouts put me into top shape physically and mentally. I did not really learn any tricks, but I learned a lot of good basics and technique and things to work on when I get home.

Now that I am home working on tricks, things are coming much easier, and I am working on the things that I learned down at the camp. My workouts are much better because of the camp. I felt the camp was excellent in coaching and overall, but what I felt was really great was the spirit that the other gymnasts in the camp had. Everybody pushed each other to do what they had to do, it was really great.

I want to thank you again for inviting me to this camp. It was the best gymnastic camp I've ever been to by far, and the best coaching I've had. The camp was a great experience, and I shall never forget it.

Sincerely yours,
Steven Male

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1976 USGF JUNIOR OLYMPIC NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS June 11, 12, 1976

1976 USGF JUNIOR OLYMPIC NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS

June 11, 12, 1976

by Joe Massimo

Tom and Jan Hirska hosted the 1976 Jr. Olympic National Championships at beautiful Trinity University in San Antonio, Texas. It was an extremely well run competition which will long stand out in the memories of gymnasts, coaches, and fans.

There were eight juniors and eight seniors in the meet representing the best advanced gymnasts in the United States. Many of the youngsters already held national titles as a result of the USGF Jr. and Sr. National Championships. Among them were Kelly McCoy from Ohio, Marcia Ravesh from Massachusetts, Marilyn Chapman from California, Pam Godward from Arizona, Pam Harrington from New York and Leslie Tyler from Oregon. Other gymnasts in the competition were Gayle Anderson from Missouri, Denise Anzolek of New Jersey, Joanne Beliz from Pennsylvania, Meg Fyfe from Indiana, Deanne Gilliam from Texas, Alice Johnson from Colorado, Gee Louner from Florida, Lisa Okada from Washington, Debbie Rasser from Florida and Theresa Thompson from Minnesota. The stage was set for one of the best competitions this writer has observed in many years.

All arriving gymnasts were met at the airport and taken to dormitory facilities at the University. Everything was done to make their stay memorable including tours of the Alamo, and other sites of interest in San Antonio. Computrons were scheduled for Friday P.M. (Junior and Senior) and Optionals at 3:30 P.M. for Seniors and 7:00 P.M. that evening for juniors. Two hours of warm-up time was available for night grill! What a pleasure to be at a meet where no one was rushed and the competitors could prepare themselves in a relaxed manner.

Flourishing ceremony preceded each session with the girls marching in behind a hostess carrying the Region sign. Each individual gymnast, junior and senior, from a particular region carried her home state flag which was a nice and colorful

touch. During the optional competition a live US Air Force band provided the music which really got the juices moving in everyone.

The competition was what one would expect when that concentrated number of outstanding young gymnasts come together; fierce and darn exciting! There were only three major breaks (falls) in the entire competition including Balance Beam.

JUNIORS

This competition saw several of the youngsters who had competed in Eugene, Oregon at the USGF Jr. Nationals brought together once again. Following compulsory Pam Harrington of New York, coached by Kathy Gleason was in first place with a 36.70. Close behind her was Marilyn Chapman with 36.675 and it was clear that the optionals would be quite a ballgame! Sensational it was but Ms. Chapman caught fire and pulled ahead posting a sensational A.A. of 34.125 including a 5.5 on Bars, a 9.55 on Floor and a 9.45 on Beam. Finishing in second place was Kelly McCoy, coached by Tom Jones, with a 33.80 (this included her usual top vault of 9.7) and third was Pam Harrington with a 32.90. Generally speaking the exercises on all events were super although lacking a certain maturity of delivery one saw with older gymnasts. What was missing here was easily made up for by daring, flair, enthusiasm and the explosiveness. I was most impressed with bars — technique was excellent (line has very clean). I had the distinct impression that many of the gymnasts in this competition had stronger overall optional work than many elite performers I have observed. Perhaps this is a good omen for the future. (See score tally for complete results.)

SENIORS

The "older" ladies put on a sensational show which was much appreciated by the

audience as well as their peers. At the conclusion of compulsory, 4'9", 80 pound Marcia Ravesh of Massachusetts (1976 USGF Sr. National Champ on Beam) was in first place with a score of 35.40. Close behind her were Alicia Johnston with 35.20 and Pam Godward with 35.15. The stage was again set for a real battle. It boiled down to a rip and tack contest between Marcia Ravesh, coached by Joe Massimo, and Pam Godward from Arizona Twisters. When the smoke had cleared these two fine gymnasts shared first place honors with a tie in the All Around. Anyone witnessing this exceptional set of performances would concur that the result is what "ought" to have been. Marcia and Pam had scores of 72.35 while the third place finisher, Debbie Rasser, posted an A.A. mark of 71.65. Balance Beam was most exciting with Marcia and Pam posting scores of 9.3, 9.3 and 9.25 and 9.4 respectively. Ms. Ravesh demonstrated her trademarked precision and amplitude and Pam her crisp delivery and unusual movements. Petite Marcia was the clear winner on Floor Exercise with an 18.45 and the title. (See score tally for complete results.)

It is interesting to observe that at the 1975 Jr. Olympic Championships the winning A.A. score at both the Jr. and Sr. levels was 33.8 compared to the scores of 72.35 and 74.125 posted in San Antonio! What next ladies?

The competition closed with a special award disclosed by Ms. Shirley Bryant and Ms. Sharon Valley of the USGF. Besides their national titles the top three girls at each level (Juniors: Marilyn Chapman, Kelly McCoy, Pam Harrington, Seniors: Marcia Ravesh, Pam Godward, Debbie Rasser) were invited to a special Olympic Development Camp being held in conjunction with the Olympic training camp in New York the week of June 27 — July 3. A well earned bonus for a terrific group of gymnasts. Congratulations all.

USGF Jr. Olympic Championships (1970)
OFFICIAL SCORE SHEET
JUNIORS

Name		Vault	PL	Beam	PL	Bars	PL	FX	PL	A.A.	PL
Marilyn Chapman	C	9.20		9.20		9.25		9.00		39.675	
	O	8.95		8.90		9.45		9.55		37.00	
	T	15.15	3	15.75	1	18.05	1	18.575	2	74.125	1
Kelly McCoy	C	9.40		8.95		9.10		9.15		38.00	
	O	8.70		8.95		9.55		9.50		37.00	
	T	15.10	1	17.90	4	17.35	4	18.55	1	73.50	3
Pam Harrington	C	8.00		9.20		9.00		9.00		36.20	
	O	9.00		9.35		9.25		9.20		38.70	
	T	17.00	5	18.55	2	18.25	2	18.20	3	72.80	3
Leslie Pyler	C	8.00		9.00		8.70		9.40		35.60	
	O	9.05		8.75		9.25		8.70		36.05	
	T	17.05	4	17.75	6	18.05	3	18.10	4	71.75	4
Deanna Gilliam	C	8.00		9.10		8.75		8.55		35.200	
	O	8.95		9.20		9.00		9.05		36.40	
	T	17.75	6	18.30	3	17.75	5	17.80	5	71.80	5
Gayle Anderson	C	9.15		8.90		8.00		9.00		36.05	
	O										
Joanne Belts	C	9.20		8.35		8.60		9.10		35.15	
	O	9.10		8.70		8.45		8.55		35.20	
	T	18.30	2	17.05	7	18.05	7	18.05	5	70.35	6
Oss Leuter	C	9.00		9.00		8.20		8.30		34.50	
	O	8.75		8.85		9.00		8.55		35.45	
	T	17.75	7	17.85	5	17.20	6	17.15	7	69.95	7

Gayle scratched because of an injury

USGF Jr. Olympic Championships
OFFICIAL SCORE SHEET
SENIORS

Name		Vault	PL	Beam	PL	Bars	PL	FX	PL	A.A.	PL
Pam Goodard	C	8.60		9.05		9.25		9.05		36.15	
	O	8.55		8.80		9.40		9.05		35.20	
	T	17.85	2	17.85	4	18.55	1	18.00	2	73.35	1
Marjo Rasoch	C	8.95		8.85		9.20		9.30		36.40	
	O	8.70		8.80		9.20		9.15		35.95	
	T	17.55	4	17.65	5	18.80	2	18.45	1	73.35	1
Giselle Reiser	C	9.00		9.25		8.60		8.80		35.65	
	O	9.25		9.00		8.75		9.00		36.00	
	T	18.25	1	18.25	1	17.25	5	17.80	4	71.55	3
Alicia Johnston	C	8.95		9.25		9.05		8.55		36.20	
	O	8.85		9.75		8.65		8.80		35.05	
	T	17.80	3	18.00	3	17.70	3	17.75	5	71.25	4
Denise Antolik	C	8.60		8.70		8.70		8.975		35.175	
	O	8.80		8.45		8.75		9.10		35.10	
	T	17.45	5	17.15	5	17.45	4	18.075	3	70.275	5
Theresa Thompson	C	8.70		9.15		8.55		8.80		35.20	
	O	8.55		9.00		8.75		8.40		34.75	
	T	17.25	6	18.15	2	17.40	5	17.25	6	70.05	6
Meg Fitzgerald	C	9.15		8.60		8.40		8.70		34.75	
	O	8.60		7.90		8.20		8.55		33.45	
	T	17.55	5	18.40	7	16.60	8	17.55	8	69.20	7
Lisa Okada	C	8.00		8.80		8.40		8.75		34.85	
	O	8.40		7.60		8.70		8.60		33.20	
	T	17.30	7	16.40	8	17.10	7	17.25		69.15	8

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